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WEINBERGER STATES U.S. PREPARING FOR NUCLEAR WAR

LD110736 Moscow TASS in English 0720 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] New York August 11 TASS -- All military planning groups in the United States have been ordered to prepare for protracted nuclear war. This was stated by the U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger in an interview to the New York TIMES. He stressed that all exercises of the American Armed Forces were now being conducted in accordance with this guideline. Weinberger again confirmed the intent of the United States to achieve strategic superiority over the Soviet Union. According to Weinberger this policy was being pursued within the framework of the five-year program of developing the strategic potential of the U.S. Armed Forces.

REAGAN'S NUCLEAR ARMS POLICIES ASSAILED

LD102130 Moscow TASS in English 2102 GMT 10 Aug 82

["Indifference or Criminal Irresponsibility?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 10 TASS -- TASS observer on military matters Vladimir Bogachev writes:

A big part of the recent decisions of the Reagan administration aimed at frustrating the existing agreements and arrangements on arms limitation openly pursue the aim of removing the blocks on the road of the implementation of illusory plans of achieving the military supremacy of the United States.

Washington's course at sabotaging the SALT-1 and SALT-2 agreements, the agreements on the limitation of nuclear explosions, the refusal of the White House to resume talks on complete and general ban on nuclear weapon tests inevitably lead to the irresponsible, contemptuous attitude of the Reagan administration to all international obligations of the USA, even to such obligations that do not affect directly the Pentagon's plans to build up military arsenals. The example of this is the attitude of the present administration to the multilateral international nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

Up to the year 1981 the Washington authorities made statements many times about the "necessity" not to allow further spread of nuclear weapons. The Carter administration even took some limited diplomatic measures aimed at preventing the deployment of nuclear weapons by its most unpredictable allies.

But the situation has changed sharply with Ronald Reagan's coming into the White House. The present U.S. administration, for instance, revised the decision of the previous government not to sell to the Republic of South Africa a special computer with the use of which it is possible to develop nuclear ammunitions without holding appropriate tests. Statements against restrictions on the supply of U.S. nuclear know-how to the regimes of South Korea and Taiwan are now being made in Washington.

The U.S. press stresses that President Reagan decided not to raise anymore the question of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons at conferences of the leading Western countries in Ottawa and Versailles.

Reports appeared recently that the Reagan government considers the question of transfer to private U.S. companies of enterprises for uranium enrichment that are now held by the state. U.S. Senator Howard Metzenbaum said that the implementation of these plans would mean a departure from the previous policy of the USA for combating nuclear weapons' proliferation. Indeed, if private companies get the right to trade in enriched uranium which is used for the manufacture of nuclear ammunitions, the possibility of its acquisition by other countries so far non-nuclear will increase sharply, and there will be a greater risk of the widening of the "nuclear club" through its being joined by such countries as Israel or the Republic of South Africa where extremely irresponsible and adventuristic governments are in office.

The newspaper Washington POST describes the attitude of the present U.S. administration to problems of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons as "indifference." It seems that it would be more correct to describe Washington's actions as criminal irresponsibility.

The Reagan government, manifesting outright contempt for the danger of the unrestrained spread of nuclear weapons, shows ever more often the readiness to gamble with the destinies of the world in order to achieve its transient self-seeking interests.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN DENOUNCES U.S. 'AGGRESSIVENESS'

PM111003 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 7 Aug 82 p 3

[Political observer Gennadiy Shishkin "View of Events": "Dangerous Playing With Fire"]

[Text] Facts testifying to the really maniacal obsession of American figures with various kinds of aggressive plans and designs are surfacing more and more frequently in Washington's political life. Thus, the other day the New York TIMES published a report making it quite clear that the U.S. administration had adopted a decision without precedent in the practice of international relations on creating subversion subunits for subversive operations and sabotage against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries not only in the event of the outbreak of war but in "crisis situations" in peacetime.

The White House has already officially announced that President Reagan has decided not to resume talks with the Soviet Union and Britain on a complete and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests. This was unanimously interpreted throughout the world as evidence of the U.S. desire to continue and step up the race for means of mass destruction. And all this is taking place against the background of intensifying American official propaganda, whose aim, even according to the bourgeois Washington POST, is to "push the American people toward the idea that nuclear war is ultimately not as catastrophic as all that."

That these are not simply unsubstantiated fears is indicated by a statement made by American Congressman Dicks, who reported that an American Army spokesman is attempting to persuade congressmen at secret conferences of the need to "have permission beforehand for the use of tactical nuclear weapons on battlefields in Central Europe in the future without the approval of the President, as is now necessary."

Recent public statements by President Reagan as well as his letter to leaders of the American House of Representatives confirm that the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation and reduction talks which have begun in Geneva are regarded by the Washington administration as only a smokescreen for persistent attempts to achieve military superiority over the USSR. Not for nothing did T. Sorensen, former special adviser to President J. Kennedy, note somewhat caustically that "the Reagan cold war champions advertise their arms control plans more out of hypocrisy than in the hope of success."

All this is accompanied by unbridled anti-Soviet, anticommunist hysteria, for which the tone is set once again by none other than the American President himself. In his latest speech at Hartford (Connecticut) on 3 August, Reagan set new records for coarseness, cynicism and ignorance. The Reagan administration is so blinded by anticommunism that it cannot see or assess the objective historical processes and trends taking place in the modern world.

The Reagan administration's hysterical, aggressive statements and actions indicate that the President's own words at a recent meeting of NATO countries to the effect that the United States is already at war with the Soviet Union were not a "confused, unprepared slip of the tongue," as certain West European politicians tried to interpret them but have their own sinister meaning.

The danger which the Reagan administration's adventurist, aggressive course represents for the entire world is obvious. That is why there is growing opposition to this dangerous course both in Western Europe and elsewhere, not only among the mighty forces of peace supporters but among sensible statesmen. FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt was forced to admit during his visit to the United States that many statesmen do not support Washington's present course.

The question arises: Why is the Reagan administration striving with such stubbornness and political blindness to erase all that has been achieved in recent decades in terms of the relaxation of international tension: What is the explanation for Washington's obvious turn toward a new "cold war"? Why has the White House again embarked on the course of undermining the military-strategic equilibrium between the world of socialism and the world of capitalism, which it recognized only recently as the basis for the preservation of stability in the world? Why is the United States now so furiously pouring material and human resources into changing the correlation of forces in the international arena in its own favor? Why is the United States again laying claim to the role of ruler of the peoples' destinies and seeking to dictate its terms to them and interfere with impunity in other states' affairs?

The growth of aggressiveness, militarism and the desire for hegemony in the American ruling circles now represented in the Reagan administration reflects features and peculiarities which are organically inherent in imperialism. The capitalism class cannot ensure its domination without relying on military force. V.I. Lenin gave repeated warnings of this in his works, stressing that modern militarism is the result of capitalism.

In the seventies the American leadership, under the pressure of a range of interconnected domestic and international problems, went as far as to recognize many realities in the present world situation and made up its mind in favor of a number of constructive steps promoting the relaxation of international tension. Nonetheless it did not renounce its class hostility toward socialism, but was simply forced to reckon with its real, increased might.

At the same time, Washington, obliged by force of circumstances to follow the course of detente, sought from the first to introduce its own content into detente -- a content running counter to its aims. It hoped to use detente as a kind of "Trojan horse," a new version of the old attempts to change the political system in socialist countries.

At the same time, Washington calculated that it would be easier to implement a neocolonialist policy in developing countries under cover of detente and to talk about the principles of "noninterference." Many leading American figures pinned on detente their hopes for the "regeneration" of the USSR, for its renunciation of the ideological struggle and internationalism, for the "division of the world into spheres of influence" between the Soviet Union and the United States, and in some cases even for the "joint preservation of the social and military-political status quo in the world." When it became clear that all these calculations were built on sand and that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are fully determined to struggle consistently for genuine detente, and when matters reached the point of military detente, then the opponents of the policy of peaceful coexistence did all they could to exacerbate international tension and torpedo detente.

The trailblazers in the new "crusade" against communism were, as before, the bosses of the military-industial complex, who play a relatively important part in U.S. political life. This means, first and foremost, large American monopolies specializing in military business. Then there are the American generals, admirals and high-ranking officers who are associated with them and who, even on retiring as a rule hold leading posts in military corporations. Finally there are the military-industrial complex men in Congress and the leading mass media, who ensure powerful political and propaganda support for it.

The U.S. military-industrial complex is built on a mighty economic base. On average, 100 specialized military corporations account for about 70 percent of the total cost of primary military orders from the U.S. Defense Department. The volume of these corporations' sales on military contracts amounts to 59-90 percent of the total volume of output they produce. More than 20,000 main contractors and 100,000 subcontractors are involved in military production. These small and medium-sized companies in the military-industrial complex are an important socioeconomic component of American militarism, giving it a kind of "mass base." It has been calculated that the total numbers of the active U.S. population employed in various types of military preparations, including the Pentagon's military and civilian personnel and some 2 million people working in the military industry, amount to nearly 6 million.

But for all the might of the U.S. military-industrial complex, it would be premature to conclude that it has the final say. Not only in Western Europe but in the United States there is growing, serious resistance to the Reagan administration's militarist course, and not only on the part of the growing antiwar movement. Many prominent American figures are expressing fears about the futile, dangerous nature of this course. Thus, for instance, T. Watson, former U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union and now an active member of the organization Businessmen Against Nuclear War, has stated: "The main truth with regard to the Soviet Union and the United States is that the Soviet Union exists, and you can do nothing about that, and we will either live with it or we will perish together."

Alongside awareness of the mortal threat associated with the unlimited nuclear arms race not only for the United States but for all mankind, the more far-sighted American economists are becoming increasingly aware that the militarization of the U.S. economy, the desire for military superiority for the sake of the monopolies' global interests, and the ruin of many millions of ordinary Americans and their relegation to below the poverty line can only complicate and deepen still further the really serious problems now facing American capitalism. That is why more and more Americans are beginning to think seriously about the Peace Program for the Eighties put forward by our party's 26th congress. The greatest possible relevance is today attached, for Americans, to the words of L.I. Brezhnev's report at the congress: "There is indeed a military threat hanging over the United States, and over all the other countries of the world. But its source is not the Soviet Union nor its mythical superiority, but the arms race itself, which preserves tension in the world. We are prepared to struggle against this real, not imaginary, threat -- hand in hand with America, with the European states and with all our planet's countries."

MCNAMARA ADMITS 'DISINFORMATION' ON USSR ARMS

LD110936 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0654 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Aug (TASS) -- Former U.S. Defense Secretary Robert McNamara has openly admitted in an interview with the American newspaper Los Angeles TIMES that the myth of Soviet superiority in strategic missile power was artificially created in the sixties in the offices of the Pentagon with the aim of "creating favorable conditions for launching production of its own ICBMs," Colonel I. Baranov writes today in the Army newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. In order to gain the support of senators, congressmen and the public, he indicated, the Pentagon made wide use of disinformation through the press, radio and television. The Soviet military potential was shamelessly overestimated in published materials. The former Pentagon chief admitted that the Soviet Union's creation of its own strategic missile force was a measure taken in response to U.S. superiority and the capability of American strategic offensive missiles to deliver a nuclear first strike.

McNamara spoke with alarm of the fact that an exchange of nuclear strikes is discussed today in the United States in the same commonplace way as the use of conventional weapons.

McNamara was U.S. defense secretary longer than anyone (1960-68). He ran the Pentagon when the United States deployed modern nuclear missile systems, during the escalation of the war in Vietnam and at the time of the so-called Caribbean crisis. In a word, McNamara could not be called a peace-lover. And that makes it all the more remarkable that he, a former Pentagon chief, should speak openly about the realities of the world in the second half of the 20th century.

Robert McNamara took just less than 15 years to admit publicly to the dishonest methods practiced by the Pentagon in order to whip up the arms race and inflate the myth of a "Soviet military threat." How many years will it take the present Pentagon chief, Caspar Weinberger, to admit to this? asks KRASNAYA ZVEZDA.

NATO'S LUNS, ROGERS ON USSR 'MILITARY THREAT'

LD102310 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1308 GMT 10 Aug 82

["Hysteria" -- TASS headline; by TASS commentator (Maksim Knyazkov)]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Aug (TASS) -- It seems NATO "hawks" are again suffering from an attack of militarist hysteria. Thus, General B. Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander Europe, and J. Luns, NATO secretary general, obviously acting in accordance with a preplanned scenario, have recently come out with their latest attacks against the peace-loving public. On London TV, General Rogers threatened West Europeans with "Soviet enslavement" if they persist in antiwar actions. "These actions," he stated cynically, "may even secure peace, but at the price of loss of freedom."

Luns expressed himself even more bitingly. Turning facts upside down, he accused the Soviet Union of "building up military might" and of attempting to use the concept of military equilibrium for propaganda purposes.

The NATO secretary general made a kind of "discovery," stating that the equilibrium of forces is not a state but a "process" in the course of which each of the sides in turn gets ahead and the other side reestablishes parity. In other words, he acted the part of an advocate of an unbridled arms race, which even now costs people fabulous sums of money.

The NATO strategists' fabrications on the subject of the "Soviet military threat" and other "Moscow intrigues" do not require a denial because they are easily seen through. Something else, however, is noteworthy. The leaders of the North Atlantic alliance have come out with the latest batch of militaristic lies precisely at the time when a series of powerful peace marches has passed through Europe. Hundreds of thousands of Swedish, Finnish, Soviet, Czechoslovak, Norwegian, and Hungarian citizens and citizens of other countries stated their determination to oppose the military preparations by the United States and NATO, and not to allow a new world war.

As is obvious, this has downright alarmed the "hawks." Thus Rogers and Luns decided to sing a duet of the well-loved NATO aria about the "danger of pacifism in the face of Soviet intrigues" in the hope that somebody might hear and perhaps even believe this nonsense.

START DELEGATIONS HOLD TALKS ON 10 AUGUST

LD101254 Moscow TASS in English 1159 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Geneva August 10 TASS -- A meeting of the delegations of the USSR and the USA to the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms has taken place here today.

PEACE MARCH SUCCEEDS DESPITE 'RIGHTWING' PRESS

PM101025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by V. Tereshkova, chairman of the Committee of Soviet Women, and Yu. Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace: "International Peace Marches"]

[Text] We are writing these lines while the Peace March-82 (Stockholm to Minsk), organized by the Women for Peace movements of the Nordic countries and by Soviet public organizations, which ended 29 July, is fresh in our minds. This march culminated in the adoption of a joint statement by Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Finnish and Soviet participants in the antiwar campaign, addressed to the United Nations and to the governments, parliaments and peoples of the world. The statement contains a passionate appeal to "act together and reach a consensus in resolving that vitally important problem of all times -- that of saving mankind from destruction" in nuclear war.

Ending in Minsk, this international action convincingly demonstrated the effectiveness of direct contacts between people from states belonging to different social systems. Both the course of the march and its weighty results confirmed that among the broad people's masses there is growing awareness of the most important truth of our day: The success of the struggle against the threat, which has really increased, can and must be ensured if all the opponents of war unite on the basis of a mutually acceptable antiwar program, casting aside their differences on other questions.

The reader will probably remember how, last summer, the participants in the Women for Peace movement, which had been formed in the struggle against the arms race in West Europe, organized an antiwar march from Copenhagen to Paris. This was the first international action of its kind. It was called the Peace March-81. The women from the Nordic countries were joined along the way by women and men from other European countries who were in solidarity with them. Thus a mighty antiwar demonstration of a new type emerged, arousing a great political response.

Peace-loving forces approved the Scandinavian women's initiative. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev sent a message of greetings to the participants in the march. The slogans they put forward in the struggle for a nuclear-free Europe met with growing support in various countries. The opponents of disarmament went on the alert. Articles began to proliferate in the bourgeois press: Why do you arrange such campaigns in West Europe? Go to the USSR and demand nuclear disarmament there!

Well, representatives of the Women for Peace movement -- E. Nordland and M. Larsson from Norway, I.-B. Melin from Sweden, J. Houmann from Denmark and A. Jung from Finland -- came to us and proposed that the next march be held in 1982 through the territory of Sweden, Finland and the Soviet Union. The Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace and the Committee of Soviet Women welcomed this idea.

Agreement was reached -- and sealed in a joint statement -- that the new international peace march would follow the route Stockholm - Turku - Helsinki - Leningrad - Moscow - Minsk. "This march," the document adopted said, "will be one of the antiwar measures in Europe in summer 1982, which will be diverse and independent in nature." It was also noted that at the end of the march "a number of representatives of antiwar organizations taking part in the march will be able to go to Vienna to take part in mass actions 6 and 9 August devoted to Hiroshima and Nagasaki days." Thus a further continuation of international actions of this kind was envisaged.

Let us note that public organizations in the Nordic countries and the Soviet Union, while planning the joint initiative, carefully considered and formulated relevant slogans defining the purposeful orientation of the Peace March-82: "No to nuclear weapons in Europe, West and East!", "No to nuclear weapons throughout the world!", "Yes to disarmament and peace!" This agreement had all the more significance in that it eliminated the possibility of disputes, disagreements and discord which could have arisen if any slogans had been put forward in the course of the march with which some of the participants were unable to agree by virtue of their political standpoints.

Of course, this did not mean that all the participants in the demonstrations, processions and rallies held in the course of the march had to endlessly repeat just three slogans, as the bourgeois press tried to assert so as to mislead its readers. But they defined the general orientation of our joint antiwar march and gave it a purposeful, militant nature.

Much has already been written and said about how the Peace March-82 went, but its participants will continue to speak and write more and more about it, revealing new aspects of this really moving process of mutual acquaintance, understanding and trust.

It is hard for people with an inadequate idea of the stifling atmosphere of anti-Soviet lies and slander which now prevails in the West to imagine what strength of will many of the women and men from the Nordic countries had to display in order to decide to go to the USSR.

Here is what one of them -- L. Petersen from Norway -- said, for instance, on the day the march ended in Minsk:

"We wanted to look you in the eyes and understand what Soviet people think. We know very little of the truth about you. We are told fairytales about the Soviet Union. The press does all it can to make sure that there are not only state borders between the peoples of West and East but fear and mutual distrust.

"Before the start of the march I was convinced that we would meet only sullen people in soldier's uniforms here. But look at the cordial atmosphere everywhere! You know, I have more friends here than at home now. Here everyone sincerely wants peace."

Some participants in the march told us candidly that they had been confident (!) that, as soon as they lifted their banners calling for peace in the USSR, they would immediately be "arrested and sent to Siberia" -- after all, President Reagan has stated from the UN platform that in the Soviet Union those who advocate peace are thrown into jail, and this slanderous statement was widely disseminated in Western countries!

Now that these people, intimidated by false propaganda, have seen, on their arrival in the USSR, the tens of thousands of Soviet peace supporters who came to meet them in Vyborg and Leningrad, Kalinin and Moscow, Smolensk and Minsk, heard their speeches, had countless talks with our workers, members of the intelligentsia and young and old people and met with them not only at rallies but at enterprises, in the streets and in the parks, they have realized that they had been deceived back home. In the course of these meetings and talks mutual trust, friendship and cohesion in the struggle for peace have emerged.

Here is what Paula Liinpaa-Abenius, a teacher from Sweden, said in an interview in Leningrad:

"Today our group visited the Krasnaya Zarya association. The meetings which took place there and the speeches we heard there proved to us that Soviet people are working actively for the universal good. Having learned the horrors of war, they will do all they can to prevent the tragedy from repeating itself."

"The Russians give us the opportunity to meet and talk with whom we like," Gerda Gronvolv Saue, a participant in the march, stated in an interview for the newspaper ARBEIDERBLADET. "I am impressed by their great frankness. Everyone we have met has expressed understanding that disarmament must be mutual, and everyone has stressed that the Soviet Union will never be the first to use nuclear weapons."

The stronger the mutual understanding grew between the participants in the march, the more malicious and gloomy the reports and commentaries became in the organs of the rightwing bourgeois press. Writing about the march, their correspondents virtually bent over backward in their attempt to discredit at all costs this campaign in defense of peace.

At first they asserted that only "official representatives" and "plainclothes police" were taking part in the march on the Soviet side. When it became impossible to conceal the fact that the participants in the march were being welcomed by hundreds of thousands of people, the bourgeois information media started complaining that there were "too many" Soviet people at the meetings.

The Danish newspaper BERLINGSKE TIDENDE, for instance, stated that the marchers from the Nordic countries felt "tired and disappointed," being..."completely swamped by the masses of Soviet citizens sent (?!) to the meetings."

When the marchers from the Nordic countries, learning of these commentaries, started protesting sharply against such assessments, the Danish newspaper JYLLANDS-POSTEN started abusing them, stating that they "take daily orders from the KGB obediently and even meekly." So that's it -- neither more nor less!

Seeing that they could not succeed in causing the "confrontation" between the peace march participants which the bourgeois press was openly calling for, the Swedish newspapers DAGENS NYHETER and SVENSKA DAGBLADET peremptorily demanded the "curtailment of the march." But it was not up to them. The march went on, in full accordance with the planned route, and ended successfully in Minsk.

This victory for peace-loving forces inspires all participants in antiwar movements. And it was no accident that literally the day after the end of the peace march from Stockholm to Minsk, Soviet peace supporters, joined by participants in the antiwar struggle from 30 countries, left Moscow on a new antiwar march following the route Moscow - Kiev - Uzhgorod - Bratislava - Budapest - Vienna.

Participants in a women's antiwar movement using the same name as the Nordic countries' organization, Women for Peace, have set off independently for Vienna from West Berlin and the FRG. They, too, have called their campaign Peace March-82. Participants in antiwar organizations from Britain and other West European states are setting off in the same direction.

It is intended that all these new strands of the Peace March-82, which in essence is becoming all-European, will meet in Vienna 6 August to mark the anniversary of the tragedy of Hiroshima, which was destroyed by an American atom bomb, by proclaiming: "Never again!"

Far to the east, in Japan, 12 people's marches are now ending, moving toward Hiroshima in order to proclaim these slogans there: "A complete ban on nuclear weapons!", "An immediate end to the nuclear arms race!" and "Strict observance by Japan of the three nuclear-free principles (not to produce, not to possess and not to import nuclear weapons)!"

More new international peace marches lie ahead, and the participants will declare more and more loudly their resolve to secure the complete elimination of nuclear weapons from Europe, the renunciation of first use by all states possessing them and the reduction and then the complete elimination of these and other means of mass destruction.

"Our strength is in unity!" "Together we will conquer!" These slogans, proclaimed by the paticipants in the final Peace March-82 rally in Minsk 29 July, contain the key to victory for the planet's ever-strengthening antiwar movement.

U.S. SEEKS 'SUPERIORITY' THROUGH SPACE ARMS

LD110136 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] James Beggs, administrator of the American National Aeronautics and Space Administration, believes urgent action is necessary to put an end to the arms proliferation in outer space. Here to comment is Mikhail Glebov of Radio Moscow World Service:

One could hardly expect anything else from James Beggs because he leads the American delgation at the second UN conference for peaceful uses of outer space. Yet NASA and American leaders make other statements to insiders. This took place during his meeting with the American astronauts who took part in the latest space shuttle mission. President Reagan was reported as saying his administration would be getting ready for space warfare. General (Graham), in charge of intelligence at the Defense Department, says that in the long run a very considerable part of U.S. military capabilities will be linked with space, and the shuttle project brings this day nearer. The NASA director has also confirmed that the shuttle will be geared both to civilian and to military programs.

The future tense in his pronouncement should not be taken seriously. Already, on its first mission, the Columbia crew was assigned to check sighting devices for laser weapons. And during their latest, fourth, mission, the astronauts could, according to the AMERICAN PRESS, hear the sepulchral groans of a Pentagon officer giving coded orders for the astronauts. The ship had a secret Pentagon load coded (DOD-82-1). It is impossible to deny this, so the head of the American delegation at the UN conference, James Beggs, was cautious enough. He went on record as saying that military instruments abroad the shuttle would be used for non-military purposes only. But then if you call a pistol a fountain pen it will not become less dangerous.

Now what kind of nonmilitary programs are these which the United States has set up a space command for? The Pentagon, unlike James Beggs, does not mince words. It has implicit plans to use the shuttle for reconnaissance plans, for setting up command posts and platforms with laser weapons and for intercepting and destroying satellites. According to BUSINESS WEEK, about 1/2 of the cargoes aboard the shuttlecraft will be military related.

American leaders say this is allegedly necessary for U.S. national security and defense. Ever since 1958 the Soviet Union has been urging to ban military uses of outer space, and at the recent UN General Assembly session on disarmament the USSR proposed that the Disarmament Committee get down, without delay, to drawing up an international treaty banning any arms deployed in outer space. If this appeal is heeded, outer space will be secure for all.

But what the Reagan administration wants is military superiority, in keeping with its election program, and the deployment of American weapons in space is a component element of that program, and no American assurances in support of a peaceful space can conceal the Pentagon's military program.

PRAVDA'S 'INTERNATIONAL REVIEW' ON WORLD EVENTS

PM091201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 82 p 4

[Nikolay Prozhogin "International Review"]

[Text] The Aggressor and His Patron

The attention of the international public is focused on the tragic events in Lebanon.

Israel, armed by the United States, has unleashed aggression against that small Arab country and is waging military operations, making no secret of the fact that its aims are both to destroy the PLO and to create a regime in Lebanon which suits Tel Aviv. The course of hostilities, in particular in Beirut, clearly demonstrates what methods the aggressor is using to achieve these ends. It is a question of a war of extermination and of genocide, which claims as its victims Lebanese civilians as well as the Arab people of Palestine, who were earlier deprived by Israel of their own land and their own homes.

The military operations, a cruel war, are being waged in the Near East. But as they continue, more and more indignant glances are turned toward the United States.

The other day L.I. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, sent a message to U.S. President R. Reagan, calling on him to urgently use the opportunities he has to prevent the continuing extermination of people in Beirut. The situation is so serious and critical, the message noted, that the adoption of the most urgent measures is required.

More and more people in different countries are beginning to realize that the responsibility for the Israeli aggression is fully shared by the United States, not only because it armed the aggressor to the teeth, but also because it is shielding the aggressor -- its client and accomplice.

This is clearly demonstrated by the official U.S. stance, illustrated, in particular, by the emergency conference called at the White House by President Reagan the day after the Israeli incursion into Beirut on 3 August. After the conference the President could find nothing better to conceal the American administration's reluctance to use its opportunities to help end the extermination of the peaceful population of Beirut than demands addressed to the Arab people of Palestine and permeated with the spirit of diktat. Contrary to the UN Charter, he appropriated the right to dictate terms to states and peoples and issued an ultimatum demanding the immediate withdrawal of the PLO not only from Beirut, but from Lebanon in general.

The following day -- 5 August -- the UN Security Council, urgently convened by the Soviet Union's initiative, adopted a resolution demanding the observance of earlier decisions and calling for the immediate return of Israeli troops to the positions they held before 1 August. The resolution also said that if it is not fulfilled the Security Council will hold a further session to examine the question of the adoption of effective measures under the UN Charter. As is known, chapter 7 of the charter authorizes the Security Council to impose sanctions against a country failing to fulfill its decisions.

On the night of 5 August, the UN Security Council was again urgently convened at the USSR's request, but the United States vetoed the proposed draft resolution providing for the minimum necessary measures to curb the aggressor.

At a critical moment for the destinies of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, when the Israeli aggressors have perpetrated bloody carnage in Beirut and are barbarically destroying the city, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev sent a telegram to Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. It noted once again that the Soviet Union values highly and understands the deep sense of responsibility and unshakable faith in the justice of the cause with which the struggle is being waged to ensure that blood no longer flows in the streets of Beirut and that the right of the Arab people of Palestine to life and free, independent development is secured.

N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, receiving in the Kremlin on 5 August a delegation of the committee of foreign ministers of nonaligned states on the Palestinian questions, said that the events in Lebanon are at the center of the Soviet leadership's attention. The Soviet Union firmly advocates the immediate lifting of the blockade of west Beirut, the ending of Israel's aggression and the speedy withdrawal of its troops from Lebanese territory. It was stressed that the Soviet Union will continue to grant assistance and support to the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and all who offer resistance to the aggressor.

In connection with events in Lebanon attention is drawn to the fact that like Israel, which is committing the aggression, its patron, the United States, is also finding itself isolated. This has also been revealed by UN Security Council votes. Not only the public but also the ruling circles in many states are refusing to show solidarity with the White House's international policy.

United States -- Western Europe: A "Chain of Crises"

The Washington POST writes: "This situation is not so explosive, but potentially it represents no less a threat to the United States: U.S.-European relations have deteriorated still further and have become sharply exacerbated...." The New York DAILY NEWS affirms: "Serious damage has already been done to American-European ties. If the Reagan administration formerly had any doubts on this, it must now realize the price it will have to pay for unreasonable obstinacy. From our viewpoint, the price is too high."

If that is how the American press comments on events, you can imagine what is being said in the West European press. Thus the West German magazine STERN gives free rein to the sarcasm of its Washington correspondents: "We called him a cowboy and an untalented actor, a President for the rich and a diehard anticommunist. And we were all wrong about him. Ronald Reagan, the 40th president of the United States, deserves a new title: He is Moscow's best friend. For the Russians, the results of Reagan's 18 months of activity as President could hardly be more brilliant. Reagan has exacerbated social contradictions in the United States. He has deepened conflicts between industrial and developing countries. With his bellicose rhetoric he has cast doubts on Washington's love of peace. And finally, in summer 1982, he has given the Soviet Communists the best gift of all: He has destroyed the Western alliance...."

The latest basis for conflict between the United States and its West European allies is R. Reagan's decision to ban deliveries of equipment manufactured in West European countries on American Licences for the gas pipeline linking Urengoy, Pomary and Uzhgorod. However, the point is by no means only that the West European countries need the energy raw materials which they intend to purchase from the USSR and that the United States is trying to prevent them from doing so.

"The list of contradictions is very great," the French magazine TEMOIGNAGE CHRETIEN notes.

Among the questions that are exacerbating American-West European contradictions, apart from that already noted, most frequently mentioned is the U.S. Government's "dirty game" in trying to protect its own steel industry by increasing customs duties on imported steel to 40 percent. According to calculations by Britain's REUTER press agency, this could lead to a fall in European steel exports of 2 million tons a year, which will entail a significant reduction in production at European enterprises already suffering from the economic recession. In the opinion of Etienne Davignon, deputy chairman of the Commission of the European Communities for Industrial Questions, the outcome of the steel conflict "will have a decisive influence on the conclusions Europe reaches on its relations with the United States."

Nor is the West European countries' indignation easing over the increase in bank interest rates. By "tempting" foreign investors in this way, the United States is hindering investment activity in other countries.

This mass of contradictions especially irritates the United States' West European allies because, after the recent Versailles meeting they hoped that such problems had been settled to some extent. After all, in Versailles Reagan apparently agreed that "each country must remember the consequences of its chosen course for others."

It is noteworthy that even influential representatives of American business circles, whose views coincided with Reagan's stance, are sounding the alarm. Thus Richard Lesher, president of the American Chamber of Commerce, fears that Reagan's policy "will only further undermine our reputation in the eyes of other countries and lead to a loss of confidence in our reliability in business matters."

In reality American-West European contradictions go beyond the bounds not only of trade problems, but even of broader economic problems, entering the sphere of politics. "Europeans are still subject to fears because it was only recently that the 16 NATO countries succeeded in overcoming the prolonged disagreements with Washington over the fact that Reagan originally refused to commence arms control talks with the USSR," a REUTER commentary notes in this connection. And the magazine STERN goes on: "Reagan simply does not listen when the Europeans insistently remind him that without serious talks by the Americans in Geneva they will not consider themselves bound by the NATO dual decision.... The Europeans believe that Washington has not yet held serious talks."

Of course, it would be a mistake to think that it is virtually a question of the collapse of the "Western alliance," as the sensationalist bourgeois press writes in the heat of the moment. But it must be supposed that the U.S. allies will draw some conclusions from what France's LE MONDE newspaper describes as "a crisis, or rather a whole chain of crises." Conclusions not only on Washington's selfish policy on the Western world's trade and economic problems, but also in the broader plane of the White House's reckless international policy, which threatens the whole world with irremediable catastrophe.

The Pentagon Threatens Space Too

The other day the U.S. President, speaking at a session of the supreme council of the Knights of Columbus Catholic organization, expressed several moralizing wishes on the subject of "religious and family values and ideals" and "activity for the benefit of the American family."

You would think that the problems of peace and war were directly connected with these topics. The President did indeed mention them, though only very briefly, and -- most important -- only in order to once again affirm his course of continuing and stepping up the nuclear arms race.

At a time when more and more Americans are joining as whole families in the struggle for peace, which in the United States takes the form of the movement for a nuclear weapons freeze, the President stated: "Many of the proposals for a nuclear weapons freeze which we are hearing today are out of date."

On the imaginary pretext of the "Soviet military threat," Washington now seeks to extend the nuclear arms race to space. The magazine DER SPIEGEL writes, not without irony: "After all, American military experts have long since revealed for the umpteenth time the Soviet Union's extremely disproportionate [neadekvatnyy] superiority, as one of Reagan's advisers put it, which must be balanced -- in space now." And Reagan himself unambiguously included in his statement on American space policy "the use of outer space in the country's defense system."

The Western public's fears on this score were heightened particularly after the final test flight of the space ship Columbia. During the flight Americans were able to hear, as NEWSWEEK put it, the "sepulchral moaning" of a Pentagon officer giving the astronauts coded instructions.

Of the 44 American space flights planned between now and 1986, 13 will be exclusively military, as will nearly half of those planned until 1994. A new space center is being constructed at Vandenberg Air Force Base, where most of the military shuttles, as well as intelligence satellites, will be launched from 1985.

The press reports that in order to implement these plans NASA, the organization concerned with space problems, is undergoing increasing militarization. "Congress is concerned," Walton Sheley, leader of a department of the General Accounting Office, wrote. "That NASA may not maintain the correct balance between civilian and military activity." Although as yet the shuttle program is being implemented as before by NASA in cooperation with the Pentagon, as Reagan stated with deliberate vagueness, "with simultaneous modernization of transport operations, flexibility will be preserved in the event of a transition of other administrative systems."

Meanwhile a "space command" has already been created in the United States. Republican Congressman Ken Kremer, one of the apologists of the use of space for military purposes, has submitted a draft law providing, among other things, for the renaming of the American Air Force as the Air and Space Force.

All this cannot fail to alarm the peace-loving public. The USSR's proposals on banning the deployment of weapons of any kind in outer space, submitted by the UN General Assembly for examination by the disarmament committee, and the need for the urgent elaboration of an appropriate international treaty are acquiring still greater urgency.

The past week, which coincided with the anniversary of the American nuclear bombing of Hiroshima, was marked by an extension of the movement for peace and against the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe. Its most vivid manifestations were the traditional 6 August demonstration in Hiroshima and the peace marches which merged on that day in Vienna after passing through various countries of Western and Eastern Europe. "Never again!" the participants declared. This demand is supported by people of good will throughout the world.

HOUSE COMMITTEE PASSES BILL TO LIFT PIPELINE BAN

LD102328 Moscow TASS in English 2057 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Washington August 10 TASS -- The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives approved by 22 votes against 12 a bill calling for the lifting of the Reagan administration-imposed ban on the delivery of U.S.-manufactured equipment for the Siberia-Western Europe pipeline project. Reporting this the ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency notes, in particular, that seven Republicans who are on the committee supported the bill. The committee members emphasised that the administration's ban meant a loss of jobs in the United States. U.S. Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige had to admit that a few days ago.

Now the bill is to go before the full House for voting.

SATELLITE PHOTOGRAPHY AIDS IN PIPELINE SITING

LD110952 Moscow TASS in English 0938 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Leningrad August 11 TASS -- The most difficult northern section of the export gas pipeline Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod will run across the transpolar region with its permafrost areas, and the Urals woodlands, swamps and mountains. The projecting of that 1,000 kilometre long section of the gas pipeline has been completed in Leningrad much earlier than was previously planned.

This became possible due to the large-scale introduction of outer space photography, a TASS correspondent was told by Stanislav Voitekunas, director of a projecting institute. The equipment installed in Soviet satellites and orbital stations has made it possible to preapre a detailed "portrait" of a territory of several hundred thousand square kilometres from an enormous height.

Such a wide field of vision has considerably multiplied the number of versions for laying the track of the gas pipeline. The economic and ecological advantages and shortcomings of each of the versions have been "weighted" by computers of the computer center of the designers. They helped find in the earlier untrodden expanses an optimum "corridor" with a minimum of natural obstacles. The solution proposed by electronic computers was only slightly corrected on locality by experts.

The use of outer space photography has not only reduced the time necessary for drawing up the project. The track chosen for gas pipeline construction will also make it possible to accelerate the rate of construction itself. The construction of the export gas pipeline is to be completed in 1984.

GOSPLAN OFFICIAL DISCUSSES PIPELINE EQUIPMENT

LD102230 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Interview with Arkadiy Lalayants, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; date and place not given -- recorded; Lalayants' answers in Russian with superimposed English translation]

[Excerpts] [Question] Gas output rose by 8 percent between January and June and reached a total of 247,000 million cubic meters.

[Lalayants] Natural gas is utilized now in the production of more than 90 percent of Soviet cast iron and steel and roughly 60 percent of cement. Moreover, progress in the gas industry has made it possible to greatly improve supplies of gas to the homes. Nearly 80 percent of the Soviet public now uses gas at home as the most convenient and cheapest fuel. The economic program for this year aims at increasing gas output to 500,000 million cubic meters.

[Question] What can you say of the technical parameters of the Soviet equipment?

[Answer] Today our gas pipelines are equipped with gas turbines with a capacity between 6 and 25,000 kilowatts, depending on their productivity and the distance over which gas has to be carried. For example, in Leningrad preparations are being completed for starting output of gas pumping units with a capacity of 25,000 kilowatts. These units compare well with the best foreign models.

The situation is the same about pipelaying machines. Last year we started producing powerful machines of this type with a lifting capacity of 80 tons. About 2,000 such machines will have been made before 1985. As practice shows these Soviet-made machines are as good as, for example, American pipelaying machines.

An original technology has been developed in this country and is already used in industry to produce large-diameter pipes designed for a pressure of 75 atmospheres; that is, the requirements of modern long pipelines are thus met. So we use such equipment now to build gas pipelines in west Siberia. The total length of the six pipelines now under construction will be 20,000 km.

U.S. BRIBERY OF OAU REPRESENTATIVES CHARGED

PM110731 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 82 p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Rejecting Intrigues of Imperialism"]

[Text] Washington, 6 Aug -- A U.S. State Department statement issued here makes clumsy attempts to avoid responsibility for attempts to wreck the session of the assembly of heads of state and government of OAU countries scheduled to be held in Tripoli. The statement says unfoundedly, in particular, that the blame for the lack of a quorum at the meeting rests with...Libya.

The State Department has deliberately overlooked the numerous accusations of U.S. interference in the affairs of independent Africa on the pretext of defending "vital U.S. interests." News agencies cite a statement by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, to the effect that the United States bribed several African leaders in an attempt to force them to renounce participation in the meeting in Tripoli.

POLISH OFFICIAL ON IMPORTANCE OF MADRID MEETING

PM091100 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by W. Konarski, Polish representative at the Madrid meeting: "Prospects of Madrid Meeting"]

[Text] It is the seventh anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The value of this historic document for the development of peaceful relations and for the future of Europe is unquestionable. So it is clear what great significance is assumed by the further development of the process initiated 7 years ago in Helsinki.

The Madrid meeting, which has been going on for 18 months now, is being held under conditions of the considerable deterioration in East-West relations. The United States is making efforts by no means in the direction of detente. It has chosen a course of sharpening tension in international relations and of disrupting the existing balance of forces in its own favor and is making persistent attempts to violate the fundamental principle of equality and equal security as well as the observance of mutual interests, without which the development of mutually acceptable relations between countries is inconceivable. The threat of an uncontrolled arms race hangs over the world.

The consequences of this policy has been swift to emerge. The United States has refused to ratify the SALT II treaty, has broken off or postponed a number of important international talks and has engaged in revising prior agreements. Instead of the growth of mutual trust, the growth of mistrust has ensued. The U.S. Western allies -- to varying extents and with reservations, it is true -- are generally supporting this course of American policy. This is bound to influence the international situation. It remains tense and is arousing increasing misgivings.

In this difficult period the USSR and the other fraternal socialist states that are members of the Warsaw Pact have consistently continued to defend the policy of talks and agreements. They have highlighted the task of defending detente and ensuring lasting security for Europe, which assumes special significance in view of the plans for deploying new American nuclear missile weapons on the continent. The implementation of these plans threatens to disrupt the approximate balance of forces on the international scale. Characteristically, the NATO decision on this issue was adopted when the representatives of 33 European countries, the United States and Canada were preparing for the Madrid meeting.

The complex international situation was bound to have an impact on the Madrid meeting. The United States and some of its NATO allies have tried to fuel tension in Madrid, have foisted a discussion of confrontation on the meeting and in general would like to wreck the meeting. Doubts as to whether the United States is really interested in the Madrid meeting and in the entire process of ensuring security and cooperation in Europe have been borne out.

But despite the difficulties, the Madrid meeting continues. Moreover, it has made substantial headway. The credit for this belongs primarily to the participants who from the outset have consistently defended the meeting's tasks and its positive role in international relations and in strengthening security and developing cooperation in Europe. The constructive stance of the socialist countries' delegations and their resolute opposition to the attempts by the United States and some of its allies to steer the meeting into a swamp of fruitless discussion and confrontation have made it possible to work for the continuation of political dialogue and for the completion of the meeting with positive results.

The positive role played in this by the delegations of the neutral and nonaligned countries is also well known. Despite the differences between these countries' positions, interest in the European process and understanding of the importance and necessity of building a peaceful future for Europe united the efforts of the socialist community countries and the neutral and nonaligned countries. The course of the Madrid meeting has shown that certain NATO countries are also inclined to subscribe to some extent to these countries' opinion, although they have not always openly revealed this.

The Madrid meeting had a difficult time in February and March of this year. After failing to wreck the meeting, the United States, violating one of the fundamental principles of the Final Act that speaks of sovereign equality and noninterference in internal affairs, again tried to block the meeting's work by using the domestic situation in Poland as a pretext. The NATO countries tactics in the recent round of the Madrid meeting consisted of maintaining an anti-Soviet and anticommunist ballyhoo by constantly interfering in the internal affairs of a sovereign state, which is what Poland is, and thus preventing businesslike dialogue, hampering the attainment of mutual understanding in Europe, poisoning still further East-West relations and, last but not least, complicating the situation in Poland, impeding its activity in the international arena and retarding as long as possible the process of the country's emergence from the crisis.

The socialist countries' resolute actions mullified these malicious intentions. The harmfulness and absurdity of the American viewpoint became clear to many people as a result of the session. However, the opportunity to complete the recent round of the Madrid meeting with positive results that were significant for peace in Europe was missed.

Nevertheless, we managed to ensure that the meeting's work was useful. During the meeting no one rejected the basis for reaching an agreement in the shape of the draft final document -- now mostly agreed upon -- submitted by the neutral and nonaligned countries. The normal recess through 9 November provided for by the standing orders was announced in the hope that it will be possible to then adopt definitive final resolutions. Political will and the readiness to reach agreement on the part of all the participating countries are needed for this. The Madrid meeting is a conference of representatives of 35 sovereign states that have equal rights and rightly expect the principle of equality and equal security and mutual interests to be observed. The Madrid meeting cannot and must not become an "experimental proving ground for Atlantic unity," for that is not why it was convened and those are not the purposes it must serve.

The progress on all sections of the final document that has been made during the meeting, which is reflected in the neutral and nonaligned countries' draft, can be further developed if the participating countries approach the unsolved problems constructively. The completion of work on agreeing the mandate of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe is especially important in this case.

The Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states are tireless in the struggle to strengthen peace, preserve detente, end the arms race and achieve disarmament. They view with the utmost responsibility the general human task of preventing war in general and nuclear war in particular. At the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament the socialist countries submitted a complex of constructive proposals. The Soviet Union took an unprecedented step by adopting unilateral pledges not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union has also taken important constructive steps in the European region aimed at consistently lowering the level of military confrontation, reducing arms and achieving disarmament. The proposal put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that the entire European part of the USSR's territory be covered by military confidence-building measures pursues precisely these aims. However, this significant step in favor of strengthening confidence and security must be appropriately balanced by a similar definition of a zone of confidence in the West that would not prejudice the security of any of the participating states. This statement of the question seems logical and clear. And a solution of this difficult question must be found on this basis. Everything now depends on the stance of the NATO countries, which are still trying to obtain one-sided advantages.

The Madrid meeting must yield good fruit for all Europe's peoples. People in both East and West are interested in a peaceful future for the continent. Of course, the attainment of positive results in Madrid is inconceivable without sensible compromises and mutual concessions. After all, accords are always the result of realistic, comprehensively considered compromises that do not erase the ideological and sociopolitical differences between states.

If these views had been properly taken into account by all the participating states, the Madrid meeting would certainly have already culminated in the adoption of a considered document that was a development of the Final Act.

Poland is especially interested in positive results at the Madrid meeting. We are faced with difficult social and economic problems. The struggle to solve our complex domestic problems requires domestic stabilization and international understanding. We are deeply convinced that we will be able to overcome our difficulties more rapidly under conditions of detente and international cooperation. Therefore Poland's active participation in favor of the success of the Madrid meeting is sincere, stems from concern for the continent's future and at the same time is based on our national interests.

No sober-minded person even in West Europe has ever cast doubt on Poland's major contribution to the process of ensuring security and cooperation in Europe. Naturally, we will not rest on our laurels but will continue our efforts in this direction. The decisions aimed at mitigating martial law adopted at the last Sejm session are designed to strengthen Poland's position. We still entirely subscribe to socialist Poland's consistent domestic and foreign policy line, which enhances the possibility of a positive solution of the problems of European security. In this sense our position is a blow to the forces that are using the situation in Poland to try to sabotage the process of strengthening security and cooperation in Europe.

We cannot, of course, allow campaigns against socialist Poland's sovereign aspirations, which relate exclusively to its own problems, to be organized at the Madrid forum. Nor can we consent to our difficult situation becoming the pretext for the mounting of a campaign against Poland's allies. The previous such attempts were bereft of political realism even then. They harmed detente and international cooperation, and are impeding our emergence from the crisis. We would like to believe that they will not recur. But, as before, we are prepared to rebuff them if they are resumed.

The Helsinki process must be further developed in the interests of all countries and peoples. The potential exists for this. A step in this direction can be taken in Madrid.

U.S. 'PREDATORY' INTEREST IN INDIAN OCEAN SCORED

PM101635 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Ye. Rumyantsev article: "For the Indian Ocean's Peaceful Waters"]

[Text] A regular session of the UN special committee on the Indian Ocean has opened in Geneva. It is being held against the background of increasing international tension, when Israel is continuing its piratical aggression against Lebanon and the United States is continuing to fuel tension in the Indian Ocean. The present war in the Near East and the tension in the Indian Ocean are interconnected and caused by one thing -- U.S. policy.

Washington allocates a special role to the Indian Ocean in its global strategy. It is a most densely populated part of the world. Vast reserves of oil and tin, uranium and gold are concentrated there. It is also of great strategic significance -- seaways linking various points on our planet pass through it and are open all year round. The interconnection between the predatory interests of American monopolies and the imperial plans of American imperialism can be seen clearly in the example of this region, which has been proclaimed a "zone of vitally important U.S. interests."

In point of fact, Washington is creating there a new region for the forward basing of its nuclear facilities. There are already approximately 25 U.S. military installations in the region, at which roughly 140,000 crack American troops are stationed. These installations include the strategic base on Diego Garcia, where nuclear and chemical weapons are deployed. Two U.S. aircraft carriers with 180 aircraft on board, 3 nuclear-powered submarines and dozens of protection and administration ships are on permanent station in the Indian Ocean.

All this is the infrastructure for the Rapid Deployment Force. Washington does not hide the fact that the interventionist force is designed primarily for operations in southwest Asia. However, the intended extent of its operations is far wider. This is evidenced, in particular, by the U.S. attempt to use the internal political situation in Somalia to openly worm itself into the affairs of that region too. The Pentagon has already established an air bridge between Mogadishu and the base on Diego Garcia.

The American 5-year plan for the "strategic assimilation" of the Indian Ocean (1980-1985) provides for spending the colossal sum of as much as $25 billion for that purpose. The peoples of this region have called these U.S. designs a "plan for strategic recolonization."

The Reagan administration's refusal to sign the new international convention on the Law of the Sea, which the UN conference adopted 30 April and on whose elaboration the world community worked for almost 10 years, is no coincidence in this connection.

The predatory interests of American monopolies in the region are reinforced by the Pentagon's military-political plans. The New York TIMES recently published an article entitled "The United States Elaborating a New Military Strategy for Asia," that states that the Reagan administration plans to "shift the emphasis in planning and using the armed forces...onto southwest Asia and the Indian Ocean."

This means that the United States is directing its crack units, warships and aircraft into the Persian Gulf and South Asian region and is planning to make more active use of Asians themselves for its own purposes in other parts of Asia and even, if necessary, use them as cannon fodder. How else can one evaluate Washington's demands (!) that Japan and South Korea "broaden their commitments to ensure security in Northeast Asia" and that relations with Japan be turned into "an active military partnership"?

According to this new strategy, the ASEAN countries will be drawn more actively into the U.S. military orbit and will "support U.S. efforts to transfer military strength to the Indian Ocean and the oil-producing regions around the Persian Gulf."

The United States allocates a significant place in the new strategy to strengthening military ties with China.

Chinese and Japanese support for Washington's aggressive aspirations has already enabled the United States to encircle a vast region ranging from the Far East to southern Africa with a ring of military bases. In addition to the base on Diego Garcia, the United States has bases and strongpoints in Oman, Bahrain, Kenya, Somalia, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Australia and the Philippines. The search for bases continues. The Indian press recently reported that the United States has signed a secret document with Pakistan on the use of military bases on its territory. This is a sinister addition to the deal on Washington's giving military and economic aid worth $3.2 billion to Pakistan.

The new agreement, signed literally on the eve of Israel's aggression in Lebanon, and the Washington-Islamabad alliance as a whole are a kind of "right flank" of the "strategic concord" being knocked together by the United States, which extends from Pakistan through the oil-producing countries of the Persian Gulf to Israel. The interaction of the "left flank" of this "concord" -- that is, the United States and Israel -- has cost tens of thousands of people killed and injured in Lebanon and hundreds of thousands of refugees, has turned the Near East into a source of constant tension and has resulted in a stronger U.S. influence and presence there. So who is going to be the victim of the "right flank," that is, of Washington's cooperation with Islamabad?

The militarization of the region by the United States and its allies is an attempt to threaten the security of the Soviet Union whose southern borders are in geographic proximity to the Indian Ocean. At the same time it is a threat to the independence and security of the region's countries, which are resolving the complex socioeconomic tasks inherited from colonialism.

To resolve them they need peace and the right to control their natural riches themselves. This is why they advanced the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. This idea enjoyed documentary embodiment in the corresponding UN General Assembly declaration of 16 December 1971, which received the support of the USSR and the socialist community countries.

A zone of peace in the Indian Ocean means liquidating all the foreign military bases there, renouncing the deployment of nuclear and mass destruction weapons, pledging not to use nuclear weapons against littoral and continental states and renouncing the deployment of armed forces and arms which would threaten the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of the region's countries. On all these issues the Soviet Union not only supports the initiators of creating a zone of peace but makes an active constructive contribution to realizing this idea.

Addressing the Indian Parliament in December 1980, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev submitted proposals on normalizing the situation in the Persian Gulf. These proposals are in full accordance with the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and meet the aspirations of the peoples not only of the Persian Gulf but of the entire Indian Ocean region. They appeal: Do not create military bases here or deploy nuclear or other weapons; do not use or threaten to use force; respect the status of nonalignment; respect the sovereign right of the region's states to their natural resources. Finally, they appeal: Do not create obstacles or a threat to normal trade exchange and the use of marine communications.

The region's peoples are becoming increasingly clearly aware that unity and cohesion are needed in the struggle for the Indian Ocean's peaceful waters. This was urged by the international conference "Indian Ocean -- Zone of Peace," held in Delhi in April, in which representatives of 60 countries and many international organizations participated. The forum roundly condemned the policy of militarization being pursued in the region and called for a conference to be held on the question of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace in the first half of 1983.

The question of practical steps to convene an international conference on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace has been entrusted to the UN special committee. However, the United States is trying to block its work, too. Thus, at the May session this year the United States and its allies tried to lead the committee off the main line and to impose a so-called "set of principles" relating to the Indian Ocean. Voicing the opinion of the majority of the region's countries, India's representative declared that the attempt to impose this "set" is an attempt to alter the committee's very mandate, which is to ensure the preparation for a conference on the Indian Ocean in the first half of 1983.

Not much time remains before the conference is convened. It is important to utilize all possibilities for its practical preparation as a first important step toward realizing the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. It is necessary to activate efforts in this connection. Any delay enables Washington to carry out the still greater strategic opening up of this region and to turn it into a kind of reserve for strategic recolonization by American imperialism. Both the joint efforts of all the countries in the basin and concrete practical steps by individual countries are important for realizing the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

What is needed in this struggle, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has emphasized, is "vigorous and energetic actions by all peace-loving states and peoples and all democratic public forces. There is no doubt that this important problem can be resolved through a combined, purposeful effort."

The Soviet proposals on mutually restricting the actions of navies and extending confidence-building measures to the seas and oceans, particularly to those regions crossed by the busiest seaways, are aimed at achieving this goal. The USSR is ready to resume the talks on limiting the military presence in the Indian Ocean, which were unilaterally broken off by the United States.

Other countries are taking concrete steps in this direction. The Indian Government, true to its peace-loving foreign policy, has denied the United States the right to have ships sailing from Diego Garcia put into Indian ports.

The new Mautirius Government's demand for the return of Diego Garcia Island, which was unlawfully wrested from it by Britain and handed over to the United States for a military base, is finding support. To resolve this and other questions Mauritius, Madagascar and the Republic of Seychelles have set up the Indian Ocean commission. Its creation will further the efforts of the Indian Ocean's peaceloving states in the struggle for a zone of peace in that region.

The struggle for a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean is part of the overall struggle against imperialism's perfidious plans for world domination. A united will is needed in this struggle.

FURTHER REPORT ON UN SPACE CONFERENCE IN VIENNA

LD101524 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Vienna, August 10 TASS -- TASS correspondents Lev Volnukhin and Aleksey Grigoriev report:

The participants in the second U.N. conference on the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes taking place here heard with exceptional attention a message of greetings from Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Greetings from the Soviet leader and a number of other heads of state testify not only to the great importance attached all over the world to this forum, but also to the hopes pinned by people in different countries on peaceful cooperation in outer space, the chairman of the conference, Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, said at the opening ceremony.

Leonid Brezhnev stressed that the Soviet Union consistently advocated outer space remaining the scene of peaceful cooperation and the boundless expanses of the universe being free from weapons of any kind, the Austrian news agency APA points out. The agency's dispatch draws attention to the fact that Leonid Brezhnev's message notes a special role played by the United Nations in the exploration and use of outer space.

This high appraisal is illustrated, as it were, by the formal presentation of a blue pennant with the emblem of the United Nations that had been taken to outer space to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. During his visit to the Soviet pavilion at the international space exhibition Vladimir Dzhanibekov, commander of the Soviet-French space crew, presented that unique souvenir to Perez de Cuellar. The Soviet Union is demonstrating in practice fruitful international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of outer space, the U.N. secretary general said upon accepting the gift.

The Soviet display under the keynote "space serves man" is graphic illustration of the achievements of the USSR and other participants in the Intercosmos program in the peaceful use of outer space and also their mutually beneficial cooperation in both manned and unmanned space missions. Spacemen from the socialist countries, among them Vladimir Remek of Czechoslovakia, Miroslaw Hermaszewski of Poland, Siegmund Jen of the GDR, Georgy Ivanov of Bulgaria, Bertalan Farkas of Hungary and Zhugderdemindiy Gurragcha of Mongolia, wrote in the visitors' book of the pavilion.

The Soviet display in the Messapalast Palace draws many visitors. The scale model of the space complex Soyuz-Salyut-Progress, one-third of actual size, rising in the centre of the pavilion always is in a circle of visitors.

They also display particular interest in the operating receiver station of the space communication system Moscow. This station enables delegates to the conference and visitors to the Soviet paviolion to see programs of the first channel of Moscow television and to receive information sent out by the TASS news service.

There is at the Soviet display a huge polyscreen on which major stages in the history of Soviet space research are illustrated by color slides.

More than 1,000 Viennese attended the exhibition during the first day of its work.

DOLLAR'S 'OFFENSIVE' UNDERMINES OTHER STATES

LD101514 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 10 TASS -- TASS commentator Ivan Ablamov writes:

The scramble that began on the international money markets on August 9 shows that the dollar continues its offensive on the positions of its rivals. The exchange rate of the dollar sharply increased in respect of all the leading currencies. For the first time ever it exceeded the level of seven French francs. The course of the Japanese yen dropped to its lowest level since april 1980. The "dollar fever" in Mexico placed on the agenda of the day the question of devaluating the Mexican peso. In short, both the closest partners of the United States and developing countries are the victims of Washington's monetary and financial policy.

The powerful offensive by the dollar is a component part of the tough economic course of the Reagan administration of methodically undermining the positions of its main competitors -- West European countries and Japan, and plundering the states of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The prime bank rate in the United States remains kept at an artificially high level, thus leading to an unwarranted growth of the exchange rate of the dollar in respect of other currencies and the flow of capital to the United States. Looming ahead is the prospect of a further upsurge of this rate under the influence of the huge budget deficits in the United States caused by the horrendous arms race.

During the past two years the exchange rate of the American dollar rose by more than 35 per cent in respect of the ten other major, first of all West European, currencies. Under the pressure of the dollar this year alone the member countries of the European monetary system twice had to devalue their currencies. The financial losses of the West European countries and Japan are immense. During the past 14 months the West European and Japanese central banks had to spend the huge sum of 122 billion dollars to support their currencies. One should add to this the multi-deficits of the payments balances of other countries connected with the growing parity of the dollar.

It is becoming increasingly clear that by way of exodus of capital from the markets of other countries to the United States Washington wants to alleviate the difficult financial position of the American economy and in the same stride to finance its gigantic program of building up armaments at the expense of its allies. "Everything is happening in such a way as though to pay for its missiles America is taking away money from us. The growing number of American guns is paid for by the growing number of unemployed here." This is how this selfish course was evaluated by a French television commentator.

This picture of American diktat in economic policy is supplemented by the decision recently forced by Washington on the Common Market countries on the "voluntary restriction" by about ten per cent of their export of steel to the United States. This decision will entail a scaling down of production in the metallurgical industry of these countries, which is in a crisis state as it is, and a further growth of unemployment.

It appears that Washington is deliberately making it harder for Western Europe to emerge from the crisis and the "state of shock" so as to try to improve the situation in its own economy at the latter's expense and to prop up its own [word indistinct] positions in the world markets. The partners of the United States have an excellent opportunity to learn for themselves the treachery of the Reagan administration and the impudence of its imperial claims.

U.S. BACKS REGIMES VIOLATING HUMAN RIGHTS

PM101509 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "rejoinder" in "World Today" roundup compiled by R. Tuchnin: "The Price of 'Quiet Diplomacy'"]

[Text] An increasing number of Americans are voicing indignation over the fact that the present administration is openly siding with reactionary regimes flouting human rights. So the Washington leadership decided to put E. Abrams, assistant secretary of state, in the spotlight by entrusting him with the thankless task of trying by whatever means to assuage this strong public displeasure.

This was, not to mince words, a tall order -- he had to stand the truth on its head.

Just how long Abrams spent puzzling over his television statement in order to get it to somehow hang together is not known. All we know is that what he told U.S. television viewers sounded like a dig, if not a sneer, at commonsense. It seems that "pressure" on those violating human rights is being applied by Washington diplomats covertly so that nobody knows about it. Moreover, this is being done, according to Abrams, in such a way as not to offend "friendly governments." He called this technique "quiet diplomacy."

The achievements of Washington's champions of "human rights" can now be seen clearly in Lebanon, where the soil is steeped in civilian blood; in Guatemala, where the military — armed and protected by the United States -- is killing patriots by the thousands; and in other countries whose reactionary leaders are, as Abrams himself admitted, Washington's friends. This is the price of Washington's "quiet diplomacy," a better name for which would be incitement to terrorism and lawlessness.

NEWSDAY ARTICLE DESCRIBES U.S. SPYING AT UN

LD102114 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1125 GMT 10 Aug 82

["Espionage" -- TASS headline]

[Text] The UN headquarters is an object of continual attention by the American special services, which blatantly spy on the foreign diplomatic representations' activities.

The famous American publicist James (Bamford) writes in NEWSDAY that the U.S. National Security Agency (NSA) which is concerned with electronic surveillance and the decoding of cypher reports, has given "special attention" to UN headquarters. NSA, notes (Bamford), is able to tap the telephone conversations of those working at the permanent UN representations and intercept correspondence destined for these representations.

For example, when talks were in progress at the United Nations between the Argentine and British delegations during the Falklands crisis, and the Argentine Ministry of Foreign Affairs informed its delegation of changes in the government's position, NSA, intercepting the instructions, had the opportunity to inform the British side of Argentina's position. The author notes that the United States has been decoding Argentine codes since 1920.

The tapping of telephone conversations and the interception of telex communications between representations of states at the United Nations and embassies in Washington are an important source of information on diplomatic talks.

The FBI also actively spies on the permanent UN representations and foreign embassies in Washington, notes (Bamford). Thanks to President Reagan's recent executive directive No 12333, this spying has been legalized.

PRC REACTION TO JAPANESE 'MILITARISM' NOTED

LD102014 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1835 GMT 9 Aug 82

[From "The World Today" program, presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] The Chinese continue to publish material criticizing attempts to revise the militaristic spirit of Japan. The reason for this is the publication of new history textbooks in Japan with sections rewritten dealing with the aggressive actions of the Japanese militarists against China, Korea, and Southeast Asian countries during the thirties and forties. The word "aggression" has been crossed out and replaced with the word "entry." This is precisely how the Japanese military's invasion of Chinese soil has been described. In fact, the textbooks justify the slaughter perpetrated by the Samurais in Nanking. They say that the Japanese forces were provoked by the Chinese resistance fighters. Such a revision of history has naturally caused Chinese indignation. Many Chinese have bitter memories about the humiliation of their country by Japanese militarists, who seized a considerable part of the territory of China and created a puppet government there.

The atrocities committed by Japanese occupiers -- especially the slaughter in Nanking when several hundred thousand Chinese were killed -- are still alive in people's memories. The historic pictures we have shown you cannot be viewed with indifference. Voicing protests against attempts to conceal the historic truth from the present generation, some Chinese newspapers say that behind the decision to revise the textbooks are the same Japanese militarists who organized the aggression against China.

What has been said is fully justified, but something else is surprising. Both the Chinese press and officials in Beijing angrily condemn the attempts to rehabilitate the past Japanese militarists, but there is not a single word of criticism concerning the militarization of contemporary Japan. The Japanese Government has just approved a 5-year rearmament program that will cost Y16.5 trillion, or $64 billion. Earlier, Japanese leaders repeatedly assured that the country's military expenditures would not exceed 1 percent of the gross national product. Yet the new program shows that this level will already be surpassed in 1984. It has been calculated that with the implementation of the program, Japanese land forces will have over 1,300 tanks and 2,200 guns at their disposal, the navy 180 ships and the air force hundreds of modern aircraft. In level of armaments, Japan will occupy sixth place in the world.

All this will happen despite the fact that according to the Japanese Constitution, which was adopted after the rout of fascism, the country should not have an army or take part in military operations. The Japanese ruling circles are clearly carrying out dangerous military plans, and it is precisely in this context that the changes made in the history textbooks must be viewed. These changes are meant to prepare public opinion for the rebirth of Japanese militarism. However, apparently most unexpectedly for Tokyo, these actions aroused strong protests in other countries, including China. And yet you have to doubt the sincerity of the Beijing leaders. They have nothing against the rapidly growing military preparations of Japan. Apparently they hope to use the growing strength of the Japanese military for anti-Soviet purposes. But militarism is a dangerous thing; it may threaten all the neighboring countries. So far, Beijing officials have postponed the planned visit to China by Japanese Education Minister Heiji Ogawa. Observers state that if the problem of textbooks is not resolved in the coming few days, it may cast a shadow of Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's visit to China, which is scheduled for September.

ADMIRAL: U.S. PRESENCE IN INDIAN OCEAN A THREAT

NC111028 Paris AFP in English 1016 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, Aug 11 (AFP) -- U.S. moves toward "warm water domination," particularly in the Indian Ocean, threaten the Soviet Union's southern front and require a Soviet military presence in the Indian Ocean, the assistant armed forces chief of staff, Admiral Nikolay Amelko, said.

"This is why the USSR had to push warships to the Indian Ocean," he added in remarks published by the weekly, NEWS OF MOSCOW.

He termed the Soviet military presence in the region "minimal."

COMMENTARY ON U.S.-INDIAN TALKS, DIFFERENCES

LD081946 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 Aug 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has returned to Delhi after a 9-day visit to the United States. Speaking to journalists, she pointed out the existence of differences between India and the United States. The newspaper PATRIOT says that the head of the Indian Government rejected the attempts of the master of the White House to drag India into anti-Soviet rhetoric. The positions of the two sides have not come any closer with respect to the problems of the Indian Ocean, Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

PRAVDA View

PM101555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 82 p 5

[Article by Veniamin Shurygin under the rubric "Commentator's Column:" Contradictions Persist"]

[Text] Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's official visit to the United States has ended. During the visit, talks took place with U.S. President R. Reagan and other leaders of the administration and with representatives of the U.S. Congress. Although the agenda of the U.S.-Indian talks was not made public, a U.S. administration spokesman said that they covered a wide range of global and regional problems and questions of bilateral relations.

The Indian prime minister's visit attracted world public attention primarily because in the 10 years and more which have elapsed since her previous visit to that country U.S.-Indian relations have been complex, and at times even tense. In recent years Washington's policy in Asia, including the South Asian Subcontinent, has been generating sharp criticism in India, which rightly believes that such U.S. actions as supplies of sophisticated weaponry to Pakistan and the unprecedented buildup of U.S. military might in the Indian Ocean are a direct threat to India's national security. India is also dissatisfied with Washington's discriminatory measures in the sphere of bilateral economic relations.

On the other hand, Washington is also not concealing its annoyance at the policy of nonalignment pursued by India, at tis friendship with the Soviet Union, its position on the so-called "Afghan question," its official recognition of the Government of People's Kampuchea, the establishment of diplomatic relations with the PLO and several other foreign policy actions by the Indian Government.

All these elements were reflected in one way or another during I. Gandhi's visit to the United States and her talks with U.S. leaders. "India's doubts and anxieties with regard to U.S. policy remain the same," the Indian newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES writes, commenting on the visit's results. "The most complex bilateral problems remained unsolved," the INDIAN EXPRESS believes.

Indian and U.S. officials, a New York TIMES correspondent writes, made it clear that relations between the two countries remain unstable. These and similar statements conceal the fact that, as the talks showed, India and the United States adhere to different viewpoints on many major problems of international development. And these differences have not been generated by Washington's "failure to understand" the independent foreign policy course India pursues, as U.S. propaganda sometimes depicts the matter, but by the fact that India's course does not follow the contours of the current U.S. global strategy.

PAKISTANI SUBVERSION IN JAMMU, KASHMIR INCREASES

PM101601 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS Report in "The World Today" roundup compiled by R. Tuchnin: "Spies Smuggled In"]

[Text] The Pakistani special services are stepping up their subversive activities in the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir, on which Islamabad continues to advance territorial claims.

According to the well-informed magazine INDIA TODAY, in recent years they have been smuggling more and more spies and saboteurs into this strategically important border state and helping smugglers who are supplying weapons and ammunition to extremist groups operating there to infiltrate its territory. Since December 1980 the Jammu and Kashmir authorities have detained more than a hundred Pakistani special service agents engaged in espionage, organizing acts of terrorism and smuggling.

'Provocation' Continues

PM060947 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Provocation Continues"]

[Text] Delhi, 2 Aug -- Pakistani provocations on the border with India are continuing. As PTI reports, in the past week Pakistani forces again fired on Indian border guards in the region of the city of Punch (Jammu and Kashmir State).

As observers here note, these provocative onslaughts are aimed at creating permanent tension on the Indian border. Addressing Parliament recently, Minister of State for Home Affairs N.R. Laskar announced that in the first 3 months of this year alone Pakistani forces provoked 13 exchanges of fire on the control line separating India from the section of Jammu and Kashmir State occupied by Pakistan. According to evidence in the Indian Press instances of firing on Indian border patrols and infiltration of Jammu and Kashmir State territory by Pakistani servicemen have recently become more frequent.

BRIEFS

DRA COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER -- DRA Communications Minister Mohammad Aslam Watanjar arrived in Tashkent on 7 August. He will acquant himself with the life of the Uzbek people and visit the Lenin Museum and other sites of interest in the capital. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 7 Aug 82 GF] Mohammad Aslam Watanjar left Tashkent for Bukhara on 8 August. In Bukhara he will acquaint himself with the life of the people and visit sites of interest and new establishments. The DRA guest is also expected to make a tour of Bukharskaya Oblast. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 8 Aug 82 GF]

SRV ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KUZNETSOV

PM101123 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Credentials Presented"]

[Text] On 4 August in the Kremlin, Dinh Nho Liem, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, presented his credentials to V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The ambassador was accompanied by diplomatic officials from the embassy.

The following were present on the Soviet side: M.P. Goergadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister; V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department; and A.F. Borunkov and Y.N. Myakotnykh, deputy chiefs of USSR Foreign Ministry departments.

As he presented his credentials, Dinh Nho Liem, on behalf of Le Duan, secretary general of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee, Truong Chinh; chairman of the SRV State Council; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly, conveyed greetings and feelings of friendship and fraternal solidarity to L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the CPSU and the government and people of the Soviet Union.

The relations of fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between our countries, he declared, are intensifying and strengthening with every passing year on the firm foundation of the Vietnamese-Soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation and the accords between Comrades Le Duan and L.I. Brezhnev. The recent Fifth VCP Congress reaffirmed that cohesion and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union are the cornerstone of the foreign policy of our party and state.

The ambassador expressed the full support of the VCP, the SRV and the Vietnamese people for the Peace Program for the Eighties proclaimed at the 26th CPSU Congress as well as for the constructive new peace initiatives in the interests of peace and international security put forward by the CPSU, the Soviet state and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally.

In his reply, V.V. Kuznetsov expressed gratitude for the warm words about the Soviet Union and Soviet people.

Soviet-Vietnamese relations, he said, are based on the ummutable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Our countries' peoples note with profound satisfaction the active cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union in all spheres of life and are firmly convinced that their fraternal relations will become even broader and more intensive in the coming years. The firm foundation of those relations is the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the SRV.

As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has pointed out, "The Soviet Union highly values its friendship and cooperation with Socialist Vietnam. Our people will continue to be the reliable friend and ally of the heroic Vietnamese people." At all stages of the Vietnamese people's struggle for freedom and independence, the USSR has invariably given them all-around assistance and support, and today the Soviet people are doing all they can to help fraternal Vietnam build a new life on its soil.

The Soviet Union, V.V. Kuznetsov emphasized, fully supports the efforts by the SRV and the other Indochinese states aimed at improving the situation in Southeast Asia.

V.V. Kuznetsov asked the ambassador to convey Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's best wishes to Comrades Le Duan, Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong and Nguyen Huu Tho.

A warm, friendly conversation took place after the presentation of credentials and the exchange of speeches between V.V. Kuznetsov and Dinh Nho Liem. M.P. Georgadze and L.F. Ilichev took part in the conversation.

COMPARISON OF PRAVDA ARTICLE ON THACH TOUR

Comparison of the Moscow Domestic Service in Russian item on the Southeast Asian tour of SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, published in the 6 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page E 1, with the Yevgeniy Fadeyev article published on page 5 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 5 August, reveals the following variations:

Paragraph two, line three reads in PRAVDA: The fact that a tendency toward dialogue is continuing to strengthen and develop despite the subversive actions of Beijing is a common success for the peace-loving forces in Southeast Asia. (supplying queried words, rewording)

Same paragraph, line seven reads in PRAVDA: ...communique of the July conference.... (supplying queried word)

MICRONESIAN RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION BACKED

LD110842 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] New York August 11 TASS -- The United Nations Special Committee for Decolonisation has adopted a report confirming the inalienable right of the people of Micronesia to self-determination in accordance with the declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples. The report, adopted by the overwhelming majority of the committee's members, stresses the importance of providing the people of that territory under the trusteeship of the United States with conditions enabling them to freely express their will and exercise their lawful rights.

As is known, Washington maintains a policy for turning Micronesia into its colonial appendage and a military staging ground in the Pacific.

HONECKER ARRIVES FOR 'SHORT HOLIDAY' 11 AUGUST

LD110944 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 11 TASS -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the GDR State Council, has arrived in the Soviet Union today for a short holiday at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

BORISOV SCORES U.S. HYPOCRISY TOWARD POLAND

LD110120 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 10 Aug 82

[By commentator Yuriy Borisov]

[Text] The hypocrisy of the American administration's policy towards Poland has no limits. Besides, the inspirer of that policy is U.S. President Reagan personally. Speaking recently in Des Moines, Iowa, he complained that as yet there are no grounds for triumph in Poland. The introduction of martial law has stopped the process of the state's devastation and further chaos and anarchy. Most importantly, it has eliminated the threat of a coup d'etat and the unleashing of civil war. Nevertheless, complete normalization of the situation in the country is a matter for the future, and Polish leaders do not hide this from the people. Counterrevolution in the country caused too much damage to overcome easily.

However, there is no doubt that the world triumph was used by the American president in quite a different way. Would the man who openly proclaimed a crusade against socialism be interested in consolidating the social and political system now existing in Poland? Of course not. The entire policy put into practice by Washington proves its desire to undermine the socialist system in Poland, its desire to transform Poland into a capitalist state.

However, Reagan will not (?see this happen). As Wojciech Jaruzelski said in his recent speech at the SEJM session, socialism in Poland cannot be thrown off. On this question there should be no illusions either in the country or abroad.

In Des Moines the American President declared: We shall observe the situation in Poland because we hope that the living conditions of the Poles will improve. The sanctions could then be revoked.

Would that Washington limited itself to observations alone. After all, this is the crux of the matter. The U.S. administration has brutally interfered, and continues to interfere in the internal affairs of Poland, striving to destabilize the situation and purposely and artificially create a great deal of noise and psychosis about the events in Poland. Do not the inspirers of the crusade across the ocean incite Solidarity extremists to strikes and production sabotage? Do they not beam instructions for Polish internal counterrevolution through their subversive Radio Free Europe, advising on provoking disturbances and encouraging disobedience toward state organs? Does Washington not now lead a veritable psychological war against People's Poland, openly aiming at a single goal: preventing by any means the normalization of the situation in Poland? Against this background, the President's statement that the United States is allegedly interested in an improvement in the lives of the Poles is sheer blasphemy.

The question arises: Who is it that tries to exert unprecedented pressure on Poland through broad financial and economic sanctions? Who is it that aims at further complicating the already difficult economic situation in the country? Who is it that does all he can to make the lives of the Poles most dire? The movers of all this are the 'benefactors' over the ocean. Washington also stubbornly tries to enmesh its NATO allies in this policy of blackmailing Socialist Poland.

Thus facts prove that there are no changes in Washington's policy of interfering in the internal affairs of Poland and other socialist countries. Recently, Reagan again publicly admitted that he was betting on undermining socialism from within.

That is why the American subversive radio stations Voice of America and Free Europe are now being put in the front rank. Hundreds of millions of dollars are being allocated to expand the scale of their subversive activities. These radio stations continue to goad internal counterrevolution in Poland to organize new disturbances and oppose the legal authorities in order to hamper the process of normalization of the situation. The American administration uses the hysteria whipped up about Poland to further aggravate the international situation and activate confrontation with the countries of socialism. Therefore, the perfidy of Washington and its insistance that it alone thinks of improving life in Poland will not deceive anybody.

POLISH-SOVIET ECONOMIC TALKS END IN MOSCOW

LD102220 Warsaw PAP in English 2006 GMT 10 Aug 82

[By PAP correspondent Leslaw Kolijewicz]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Aug -- The preliminary talks between experts of Polish and Soviet planning bodies on mutual deliveries of raw materials and goods in 1983 were held here on August 4 to 10.

Both sides adopted the principle that the starting point for establishing the volume of the 1983 commodity exchange would be the volume of supplies provided for by the 1982 trade protocol. The deliveries of some raw materials and goods may increase as their extraction or production grow. At the same time, the USSR agreed that the volume of the supplies of Polish (?goods to) the Soviet Union would depend on productive capacities of the Polish economy.

The two sides preliminarily examined the possibilities of increasing the deliveries of Soviet natural gas to Poland in 1983. They decided that specialists of both countries would prepare detailed technical proposals on how to send the gas. Poland will pay with the supplies of coal for the increased deliveries of natural gas.

In 1982, the imports of raw materials from the USSR accounted for 72 percent of Poland's total foreign purchases of raw materials. As regards some kinds of raw materials, Soviet deliveries accounted for 100 percent of imports. At the same time, the USSR is the biggest foreign outlet for Polish industry products.

POLISH GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM DECISIONS VIEWED

LD102104 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1145 GMT 10 Aug 82

["In Socialist Countries," by Petr Fedorov]

[Text] The Polish Government Presidium met in Warsaw on 8 August. It dealt with the strengthening and expansion of economic cooperation with the USSR and other CEMA countries. Reports on the meeting pointed out that all-round economic relations with fraternal socialist countries number among the fundamental tenets of the Government of the Polish People's Republic and fully correspond to the interests of the country.

This has been particularly confirmed recently, when Western countries, led by the United States, trying to use trade and economic cooperation to achieve their political aims, announced the introduction of discriminatory measures against the Polish People's Republic.

The Presidium emphasized the necessity of working toward fundamental changes in the economy which would free Poland from dependence on the West. In order to achieve this aim, it was decided to increase the trade turnover with CEMA countries next year, above all with the USSR. I will remind you that even now the USSR is Poland's major trading and economic partner and receives over one-third of the country's total foreign trade turnover. Deliveries of such raw materials as oil, iron ore, nickel and aluminum from our country will be especially important for the Polish economy. These deliveries will enable the fraternal country to use its free productive capacities in the best way possible and to ensure that both individual enterprises and the entire Polish industry are working continuously by 1983.

For its part, Poland plans to export to the USSR cars, bulldozers, forklift trucks, special automatic equipment for the processing industry and machines for textile enterprises. Cooperation with the other CEMA countries in the use of free productive capacities in Poland now includes the production of color kinescopes, components and assemblies for cars and buses, car and tractor tires and other products.

As was noted at the government presidium meeting, aid from socialist countries, especially the USSR, in completing capital projects which had been halted is of great significance for the Polish national economy. With our country's assistance, it is planned to finish building the spinning factories in Bialystok and Wroclaw and a number of plants of the metallurgical, chemical and electro-machinebuilding industries.

The Polish People's Republic Government Presidium advised economic organs to expand cooperation with socialist countries in this sphere.

All these measures mentioned at the government presidium meeting are aimed at speeding up the economic revival of the country. They are evidence of the fact that the Polish Government and the Polish people are confidently looking toward the future.

TASS: DISCORD IN YUGOSLAVIA'S KOSOVO PROVINCE

PM101127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Situation in Kosovo"]

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Aug -- According to a TANJUG report, the provincial committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo has discussed the tasks of stabilizing the political situation in the province. National dissension between the Albanian population and the Serbs and Montenegrins living there continues to manifest itself in acute forms. In the last few days, demonstrations have taken place in some population centers with their participants demanding the proclamation of Kosovo as a republic; there have been cases of sabotage and subversion in enterprises.

S. Dolasevic, member of the provincial committee presidium, told the plenum that the security organs have uncovered 4 underground organizations and 55 groups; more than 500 people are under investigation. It was emphasized in the debate that the efforts for political stabilization are not yet being accompanied by measures to stabilize economic processes -- as a result of which the pace of production is dropping.

FRENCH OFFICIALS CRITICIZE U.S. BLOCKADE POLICY

LD101834 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1710 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] French Premier Pierre Mauroy made a statement in Paris in connection with France's trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union. The freezing of trade relations with the USSR, the premier underlined, would be an incorrect step. To adopt the logic of economic blockade, he noted, would be tantamount to adopting the logic of the cold war.

Let us recall that the other day French Minister of External Relations Cheysson sharply condemned the U.S. administration for attempting to use trade as an instrument of political pressure on other countries. The minister declared that France does not agree with the U.S. demands to impose an embargo on the supplies of equipment to the Soviet Union. This position is also taken by other West European countries.

CONSULTATIONS ON UN HELD WITH FRENCH OFFICIALS

PM101531 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] TASS -- Soviet-French consultations on questions arising from the 37th UN General Assembly session have been held at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Taking part were: A. (Leven), chief of the French Ministry of External Relations international organizations and UN department; Jean-Pierre Masset, French charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR; V.F. Petrovskiy, member of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Collegium, and other leading workers in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

A. (Leven) was received by L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs.

SUBMARINE INTRUSION IN SWEDISH WATERS DENIED

PM101333 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Aug 82 p 3

[V. Pustov "Rejoinder": "How Fakes Are Fabricated"]

[Text] It has become virtually a rule that what is said across the Atlantic is echoed among certain European circles that are by no means working for peace. On this occasion, Washington decided to "speak" not at home, but actually in Europe. When he was in Stockholm recently, U.S. Assistant Defense Secretary R. Perle claimed at a meeting with journalists that the Soviet Union "believes it possible to use Swedish and Finnish territory in a possible military conflict." What about the facts? As was to be expected, no facts were cited since they simply do not exist.

Nonetheless, certain Swedish newspapers echoed the Pentagon emissary's anti-Soviet slander by making unfounded claims that..."unidentified submarines" had appeared in Swedish territorial waters. After the veiled fantasy, an anti-Soviet fraud surfaced. The Swedish paper AFTONBLADET "explained" that the submarines in question belonged to the Soviet Union. It is quite unclear for what extremely dubious purposes officials are joining in this propaganda. Vice Adm B. Schuback, chief of the defense staff, told SVENSKA DAGBLADET that these submarines had "appeared" in Swedish waters in order to prepare an attack on the country's naval forces, on naval transports, for instance, as well as to rehearse the landing of forces or saboteurs and prepare for the use of Swedish waters as a base region in the event of war.

The anti-Soviet propaganda "canard" that had been launched was picked up by Gen G.K. Kristensen, chief of staff of the Danish Armed Forces. Commenting on B. Schuback's fantasy, he claimed in a statement to the Danish news agency RITZAUS that "he would not be surprised if the Soviet Union had operational plans for action against Sweden."

What can be said about this clearly provocative propaganda venture? Even if some kind of "unidentified submarines" did actually appear in Swedish territorial waters, they had nothing to do with the Soviet Union. There are no Soviet submarines in the regions indicated by the Swedish press and Schuback, nor were there any there previously. The anti-Soviet fantasies regarding these submarines are absurd. Of course, they have not been confirmed in any way by the Swedish Defense Ministry. Everyone knows that submarines from many countries sail the Baltic Sea.

The readiness with which the rightwing press and certain officials in Sweden have joined in circulating slader against the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy is perplexing, to put it mildly. Especially as normal relations are traditionally maintained between our countries, as is well known. The provocative propaganda campaign has caused justified concern not only in sober-minded circles in Sweden itself but among the country's neighbors. Reporting on these anti-Soviet fantasies, the Finnish paper HELSINGIN SANOMAT warns that they "do not serve the interests of northern Europe and in no way facilitate efforts aimed at alleviating tension in Europe."

We can only agree with that assessment. The spreading of anti-Soviet slander does not accord with Sweden's policy of neutrality. Certain journalistic circles and even military figures have clearly still not grasped this fact.

NATO COMMANDER 'ARM-TWISTING' IN ATHENS

NC102029 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1800 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Station commentary from the "Events and Views" program]

[Text] Dear listeners: U.S. Admiral Crowe, commander of NATO's allied armed forces in southern Europe, has arrived in Athens. As reported by the Greek Ministry of National Defense, Crowe will hold talks with government representatives. Our commentator writes:

It is not difficult to guess the topic to be raised during the talks. After PASOK assumed power in Athens, the NATO leaders have intensified arm-twisting tactics in connection with Greece. In the first 6 months of this year alone this Admiral Crowe; U.S. General Rogers, chief of NATO allied armed forces; Tower, chairman of Senate Committee on Armaments; and others have visited Greece.

So, what do they seek from Athens? They more or less seek the abandonment of the line of implementing an independent foreign and domestic policy that has been officially declared by Greece. Obviously they do not like the Greeks' goal of ridding themselves of the militarist guardianship of the United States and NATO, of eliminating U.S. war bases from their territory, of revising their unequal relations in the North Atlantic coalition.

You understand, dear listeners, it is difficult to reveal in detail the various tactics by which all sorts of pressure is exercised on Greece. However, events indicate that, to a certain extent, the tactics have been put into operation. Otherwise, how is it that the Greek Government has so far not fulfilled its firm promise, included in the policy statement outlined in the Chamber of Deputies, to remove nuclear weapons from Greece as soon as possible. And how can PASOK's clear promise be explained that it will eliminate the U.S. war bases existing in Greece and take the country out of NATO's military organization? For the time being the issue has not gone beyond words. This is not all. Now the Western press affirms that recently even Athens does not put these issues at such a level. The only talk stressed is that the Greeks instead plan to open talks with the Americans on the status of their bases in Greece and, particularly, on NATO. And without courage they raise the issue from time to time [word indistinct] their particular status.

In our opinion, these deviations from the clear line charted earlier by PASOK in the foreign policy sector have become possible because of the U.S.-NATO pressure. The current visit of the U.S. admiral to Greece (?must be seen) exactly from this angle, our commentator concludes.

IMPACT OF U.S. BASES ON GREEK AFFAIRS STRESSED

NC101815 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1500 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: The first stage of preparations has ended for the forthcoming Greek-U.S. talks on the status of the U.S. war bases in Greece. The special committee formed to work out the Greek side's proposals has submitted its report to the prime minister. Listen to what our commentator writes:

Greece's basic demand from the United States will consist of the following: The Greek-U.S. agreements for the lease of war bases should be revised every year and can be immediately abrogated if their action is contrary to Greece's national interests. In addition, according to information announced in the Greek capital, it is anticipated that there will be a schedule for the gradual elimination of U.S. military installations from the country's territory. All of this shows the Greek Government's intention to (?deal) seriously with the issue of the future of the U.S. bases. It seems that the hour has come for PASOK to fulfill its preelection promises to eliminate U.S. war bases.

However, judging from Washington's intentions, the forthcoming talks will not be easy. The point is that Washington not only does not intend to abandon its bases in Greece but, on the contrary, will try in every way to expand those bases. The following question justifiably arises: Why and for what purpose? We must say frankly that the Pentagon's purposes are warlike and aggressive.

Let us deal with events in the Middle East, our commentator goes on. The United States is completely on the side of Israel -- the aggressor state -- and gives it all-round support and supplies it with arms and ammunition. This supply is also carried out from the U.S. war bases in the Mediterranean. Thus, against its will, Greece may unintentionally be dragged into the Israeli-U.S. adventure in Lebanon because it is well known that the Greek Government condemns the Israeli aggression in Lebanon. Therefore, the conclusion is drawn that the existence of U.S. war bases in Greece limits the government's possibilities for implementing an independent foreign policy.

There is another danger: There may be direct U.S. military intervention in the affairs of Middle Eastern countries, and, it may be carried out from U.S. war bases existing in NATO countries. This is where the danger lies for Greeks to be dragged into a military clash against their will because, by offering its territory for U.S. bases and participating in NATO, Greece cannot but indirectly contribute to the creation of tension in the area. Obviously this does not reflect on the intentions of the Greek Government and the country's people, but it does serve the U.S. interests.

The presence of U.S. war bases in Greece is also contrary to the Final Act of the Helsinki pan-European conference, which says that no member states should offer territory to anyone for aggressive actions against other countries.

What, other than aggressive actions, can one expect from the United States in the Middle East? Could the United States have surrounded this area with its war bases and support points with peaceful intentions? All this contradicts Greek policy, which stands for a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans and for peace and cooperation in the Mediterranean.

There is another danger from U.S. bases in Greece: The threat of U.S. interference in Greek internal affairs. It is not necessary to go too far back to recall the coup d'etat of the black colonels that was supported by the United States and (?NATO). And if events in the country develop in a way the U.S. special agencies in Washington do not like, they would not hesitate to support the enemies of the democratic changes. Thus, the U.S. military presence in Greece constitutes a restriction on the country's sovereignty, a threat to its independence and the existing political regime. This is the time to bring it up when Athens is preparing for talks with the United States, the Moscow radio commentor concludes.

COMMUNIQUE ON KEBIN DELEGATION JORDAN VISIT

LD101658 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 10 Aug 82

["Communique on the Visit of a Delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet to Jordan" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Amman August 10 TASS -- Follows the full text of the concluding document on the visit to Jordan by a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet:

A delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR consisting of Vice President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Ivan Kebin and Deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Boris Stukalin paid a friendly visit to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan from August 6 to 9 at the invitation of the National Assembly of Jordan.

The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet was received by the King of Jordan Husayn Ibn Talal and Crown Prince Hasan.

There were meetings and conversations with Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chairman of the Senate Bahjat at-Talhuni and members of the Senate, Chairman of the National Consultative Council Sulayman Arar, and also Minister of Foreign Affairs Marwan al-Qasim and Minister for the Affairs of Occupied Territories Hasan Anis Ibrahim.

In the course of the conversations that passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding there was a detailed exchange of views on the drastically aggravated situation in the Middle East as a result of the barbarous Israeli aggression in Lebanon, on some pressing international problems, and also on questions of Soviet-Jordanian relations.

The Soviet members of parliament informed the Jordanian side of the Soviet Union's position in respect of the present events in Lebanon and the steps taken by it with due account for the very dangerous situation that is taking shape there.

From the Jordanian side a high assessment was made of the Soviet Union's consistent political line in the Middle East, of Leonid Brezhnev's messages to the President of the United States, of his answers to the newspaper PRAVDA and other Soviet documents.

On expressing serious concern over the crisis situation in Lebanon both sides strongly condemned the brazen Israeli aggression, the occupation of Lebanese lands, the plunder and atrocities perpetrated by the aggressor against women, children and old people, the devastation of holy places, hospitals and embassies. They qualify Israel's actions as a most flagrant violation of the Charter and other documents of the United Nations Organisation and of fundamental norms of international law and hold that by its crimes Israel places itself outside the international community whose will it flouts in the most cavalier manner.

The sides fully agree that the bloodshed in Lebanon, the destruction of towns and villages, the blocking of water, food and medical supplies are a direct result of the Camp David policy of separate deals which enabled Israel to split the Arab ranks and to carry out its action not only in Lebanon but also in the occupied Arab territories, such actions as the annexation of land and the establishment of settlements, the annexation of the Golan Heights, the expulsion of the mayors of the towns of Hebron and Halhul, the liquidation of the municipalities of West Bank towns and the Gaza Strip. Israel carried out all these actions with the approval and assistance of the United States. This is vividly testified by the all-round support and military aid given by the United States to Israel.

The aggressor and its patrons are pursuing quite definite tasks in Lebanon. They want to physically destroy the Palestinian resistance movement and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, to partition and subordinate Lebanon, to weaken it and to establish racist domination.

But the Palestinian resistance continues and is a symbol of struggle by the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation -- its sole and lawful representative -- for the fulfillment of the right to self-determination and return to their hearths.

Israel's aggressive plans should be frustrated and the main preconditions for this are the staunchness and courage displayed in such tragic circumstances by the Palestinian and Lebanese patriots, and solidarity throughout the world with those who are confronting the Israeli criminals.

Confirmed again was the position of the Soviet Union and Jordan that demand an immediate end to the Israeli aggression in Lebanon, the withdrawal of Israeli troops from its territory on the basis of relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and the preservation of the territorial integrity of Lebanon, its independence and sovereignty. They see the top-priority task in lifting the siege of west Beirut by Israeli troops.

Both sides are convinced of the need for Arabs to rally to oppose the plans of Zionism and imperialism that threaten the Arab people in the Middle East.

The Soviet and Jordanian members of parliament noted that the present events in Lebanon and the actions of Israel in occupied Arab territories again raise the question of the need of a cardinal solution of the Middle East problem as a whole. This requires that the cause of the Middle East settlement be returned as quickly as possible to the path of collective efforts by all interested sides including, naturally, the sole lawful representative of the Arab people of Palestine -- the Palestine Liberation Organisation. It is in such a perspective that value is retained by the Soviet Union's proposal to convene a special international conference on the Middle East under the aegis of the United Nations Organisation for the attainment of an all-embracing settlement in the Middle East.

Satisfaction was expressed from both sides with the state of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, between the parliaments of the two friendly countries and the striving was expressed to further develop them in the interests of the peoples of the two countries.

The Soviet delegation expressed heartfelt gratitude to King Husayn and all the Jordanian officials for the warm hospitality accorded it during its stay in Jordan. The Soviet delegation presented an invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to the chairman of the Senate to pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the head of a parliamentary delegation.

The invitation was accepted with gratitude. The date of the visit will be arranged later.

PRIMAKOV EXAMINES U.S. MIDEAST POLICY

LD110828 Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 11 TASS -- As the U.S. military-strategic conceptions have evolved, they have revealed more clearly Washington's gamble on greater involvement in regional conflicts. It is for this purpose that the Rapid Deployment Force is being beefed up, the scope of U.S. military presence in various parts of the world broadened and attempts to put together military-political blocs are being made, Academician Yevgeniy Primakov writes in PRAVDA today.

The United States, seeking ascendancy in the Middle East, has resorted to the policy of Camp David to split the Arab world and arrange a separate collusion between Israel and Egypt. When efforts to turn this separate anti-Arab collusion into a broader capitulatory agreement miscarried, the author observes, Washington made use of Israel, a U.S. client and accomplice, in order to destroy by its hands the Palestine Liberation Organisation and simultaneously to place in power in Lebanon a regime obedient to imperialist diktat.

The U.S. role in the undeclared war against Afghanistan is well know. U.S. imperialism in that region makes use of some of Afghanistan's neighbours, hounding them at a country which has performed a national democratic revolution.

Speaking further about the Soviet Union's economic cooperation with developing countries, Yevgeniy Primakov emphasises that the fast success of the national liberation movement has in a large measure been determined by the all-round support of the USSR and other socialist countries. Economic projects to produce a total of 25 million tons of steel and 68 million tons of oil and to refine 23 million tons of oil, electric power stations to generate an aggregate 19 million kilowatts, and some 5,000 kilometres of railways and motor roads have been built, are under construction or are planned to be built with the assistance of the Soviet Union alone. Some 900,000 specialists at school of various levels have been trained for developing countries within the framework of their cooperation with the Soviet Union both in the USSR and elsewhere. All this helps to consolidate the economies of developing countries and makes these countries stronger, more independent and less vulnerable to imperialist diktat, the article says.

The internationalist policy of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, their support for developing countries in the struggle both against neocolonialist maneuvers and against open imperialist attacks continue to play a most important role. The practice of modern international life confirms that, as before, these countries have faithful allies in the states of the socialist community, Yevgeniy Primakov concludes.

HABIB PLAN OMITS QUESTION OF ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL

LD101508 Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 10 TASS -- Brazenly violating the ceasefire agreement the Israeli aggressors are constantly subjecting the residential areas of west Beirut to barbarous bombing and shelling.

Continuing meanwhile are the talks of the Lebanese Government and the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation with Washington's envoy Habib on the political settlement of the situation in Lebanon and the evacuation of Palestinian armed forces from west Beirut. As it was reported by Lebanese television, the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat was presented with a plan of the withdrawal of the PLO's forces from Beirut over a period of 15 days that was worked out by Habib. In the course of contacts with Habib through the mediation of the Lebanese Government the Palestinian leadership, it is reported, is showing readiness to find a political solution to the problem, including the evacuation of a part of the Palestinian armed forces by land and sea to other Arab countries, named among which are Egypt, Syria, Iraq and Jordan.

Tel Aviv, however, continues to block a political settlement of the problem of west Beirut even in the form that it is proposed by Habib and is pitching for a surrender of the Palestinians and the imposition on Lebanon of a puppet government suitable to it. In an interview to LE MONDE Yasir 'Arafat did not rule the possibility that "Begin and Sharon might avail themselves of the present situation to destroy the PLO". [sentence as received]

What attracts attention is that missing in the plan proposed by Habib is the main question concerning the withdrawal of troops of the Israeli aggressors from Lebanon. This is added proof that the United States is taking a position of encouraging the interventionists and intends to introduce its own armed forces into the territory of Lebanon under the guise of the so-called "multinational force". Manifesting itself in this is the hypocricy of Washington which is not interested in a political settlement of the conflict and pursues only its far-reaching imperial aims in the Middle East.

In his interview to the French LE FIGARO President Reagan of the United States made a big effort to whitewash the massacre perpetrated by the Israeli aggressors in Lebanon.

Contrary to all logic he contended that Israel's aggressive actions, and they are known to have caused thousands of casualties among the peaceful residents of west Beirut, are of a "defensive" nature and were undertaken supposedly in reply to the firing on Israel from Lebanese territory. Although Reagan was forced to admit that totally innocent people suffered from the actions of the Israeli military, and that some of these people were killed or wounded, he nevertheless did not condemn the aggressor, limiting himself to the statement that the actions of the Israelis should not be left to pass unnoticed.

At the same time the United States President actually justified the supplies to Israel of American arms which, he said, were being used by the Israelis for "defensive aims". But it is well known that in reality the most up-to-date American arms, including such weapons of mass destruction as cluster, pellet and phosphorus bombs, are being used by the Israelis in Lebanon by no means for purposes of defence. Thus, according to information of the representative of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in Beirut, 80 per cent of the Lebanese and Palestinians wounded or maimed during Israeli raids are peaceful civilians.

U.S. Intervention Planned

LD110052 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 10 Aug 82

[By political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Good evening, comrades. I think we will never forget the dramatic events in besieged west Beirut that we are now witnessing: the Israeli Army's vandalism and the Palestinian and Lebanese fighters' resistance, which are present-day Arab history -- you have already seen this on your screens. A teenage girl with phosphorus shell burns on her face looks with sad eyes at the people around her: This is how I remember the picture of west Beirut on fire, where almost 600,000 children, women and men are struggling to live under a shower of shells and bombs -- phosphorus, cluster, pellet, and vacuum ones created by the Pentagon for the mass extermination of people and placed into the hands of Israeli fascists for conducting an operation that they have cynically called Peace for Galilee, but which the entire world's people truly name genocide. The political leaders we met in Lebanon consider that the Beirut tragedy has reached a turning point -- but there again they warn that the last days and weeks may be the most dangerous.

Now the Palestinian leadership and the Lebanese Government, with the participation of White House envoy Habib, who comes as the mediator of Israeli occupiers, are coordinating the details of the plan for the withdrawal of Palestinian military formations from west Beirut. They must be withdrawn within a period of 15 days to the territory of a number of Arab states, particularly Syria, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt. Simultaneous with the withdrawal of Palestinian groups, according to the plan, so-called international forces for separating combatants are to enter Beirut. They say that French and Italian troops must be included in these international forces. Worthy of mention is that this plan is aimed at splitting the military formations of the Palestinians. It silently ignores the specific question of the withdrawal of Israeli forces, and it is precisely they who invaded the territory of Lebanon with their -- or, rather, with American -- phantoms and tanks and are waging a war aimed at the extermination of thousands of people and the destruction of the capital of a sovereign Arab state.

Under cover of the Habib mission the United States is actually encouraging the interventionists. Moreover, it plans to bring its own armed forces to Lebanese territory under the guise of so-called multinational forces.

The most atrocious means of mass destruction could not break the fighting spirit of west Beirut's defenders, the staunchness of the fighters and the tenacity of the Palestinian leadership. It is clear that the resistance to the aggressors would have been even stronger had there been no disunity among Arab countries. Camp David has created such a situation in the Arab world that the Palestinian patriots were actually alone in unequal combat against a strong and perfidious enemy.

Armed with light infantry weapons, Palestinian fighters bravely went against tanks. The Israeli invaders are warring in bulletproof jackets and even this does not permit them to escape retribution.

No one believes the false statements of Begin and Sharon, on whose orders bombs are being dropped on schools, hospitals and residential areas. Now, when intensive negotiations for a political settlement are in progress in Beirut, the Palestinians and the Lebanese, and only them, have serious apprehensions concerning the practical implementation of the American-Israeli plan. They do not exclude the possibility of Israel taking advantage of the withdrawal of Palestinian formations and their handing their weapons to the Lebanese Army in west Beirut to attempt to destroy the Palestinian resistance forces and the Palestinian leadership. It has not been excluded that in the absence of firm guarantees for the safety of the Palestinians the Israeli extremists may take any perfidious step. This is why the Palestinian leaders have such a watchful attitude toward the plans of American peacemaker Habib. No, it is still too early to consider the tragic events in Lebanon ended. The Israeli aggression continues and so does the courageous resistance of the Palestinian and Lebanese patriots. The sympathy and the support of world public opinion is on their side.

REAGAN INTERVIEW WITH LE FIGARO RIDICULED

LD102018 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 10 Aug 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, presented by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] In an interview with the French newspaper LE FIGARO, President Ronald Reagan expressed his views on the Palestine problem. In fact, this was not necessary because they are well known and the best indication of them is the Israeli-American aggression against Lebanon. Yet Reagan decided to speak to the French press. In fact, this was not an interview because he did not answer questions; rather he raised the questions himself.

Reagan asked: Isn't clear that the one which wants independence is the PLO or all the Palestinians? [sentence as heard] He also asked: Are the Israeli tactics aggressive or defensive? There were also other similar stupid questions as though the person who was talking to LE FIGARO was not the U.S. President but someone from another planet totally ignorant of everything happening on earth.

It is difficult to assume that Reagan did not know, for instance, that Israel's aggression against Lebanon has killed tens of thousands of peaceful people, destroyed whole cities, and continues to destroy the capital of this Arab country in a systematic manner. It is assumed that the U.S. President reads, if only American newspapers, and watches American television. And if this is the case, then why does he pretend not to understand and why does he submit such silly questions?

ARAB DISUNITY COMPLICATES PALESTINIAN STRUGGLE

LD101452 Moscow TASS in English 0822 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 10 TASS -- TASS commentator Vladimir Roshchin writes:

The staunchness and devotion of the fighters of the Palestine resistance movement and the Lebanese national-patriotic forces, who are waging a heroic struggle against the Israeli aggressors, their unshakable faith in the justice of their cause have frustrated the plans of the Tel Aviv ringleaders for the seizure of west Beirut at a lightning speed and the utter destruction of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Never before has Israel sustained such tangible losses in any war against Arab states as in the course of this aggression. The pleasure walk the Israeli generals promised their soldiers before the invasion has become the last walk for many of them. Hundreds of Israeli soldiers were killed in Lebanon carrying out the mad plan of terrorist Begin for the seizure of Lebensraum for a "greater Israel."

Even the aggressors acknowledge that none of them could even have though that they would get such stubborn resistance on the territory of that small Arab state.

Yet the aggressor was opposed not by regular troops but by patriots, Lebanese and Palestinians, with weak military training, who were helped by Syrian soldiers belonging to the inter-Arab force in Lebanon. It is precisely they who once again dispelled the myth of invincibility of Israeli soldiers, deliberately spread by Zionist propaganda and called upon to frighten the Arab people. Unfortunately, disunity amidst Arab states, aggravated by the Camp David collusion of Isarel, the United States and Egypt, the double-faced position taken by a number of governments of Arab countries on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, all this compelled the Palestine and Lebanese patriots to go it alone fighting an aggressor armed to the teeth with sophisticated American weapons. The Arab leaders could not even convene a representative forum to work out single sanctions against Israeli and its American patron, to say their resolute "no" to genocide effected by the Isareli fascists on Lebanese territory.

The division within the Arab ranks, their lack of confidence in their own forces and often a desire to please Washington complicated the struggle of the Palestine people in the present stage who did not meet with support and assistance from their brothers.

History, however, shows that a people who have embarked upon the road of struggle for their national liberation always emerge victorious.

Today one can kill and torture in concentration camps 5,000-10,000 patriots but tomorrow they will be replaced by tens of thousands of new fighters ready to make any sacrifices for the sake of their homeland but emerge victorious.

There hardly are people in the world who believe that the Israeli fascists through the annihilation of Palestinians in Beirut could solve the Palestine problem. This is a dangerous illusion the Begin-Sharon clique continues entertaining and it irreversibly will plunge the people of Israel into the abyss of unpredictable dangerous political disasters.

The struggle by the Palestine people for their legitimate national rights, for the future of their children cannot be checked. A four million people cannot be annihilated and cannot be defeated. This should be borne in mind in Tel Aviv by those who perpetrate crimes on Lebanese soil, on all occupied Arab territories, sowing death and destruction. Who sows the wind will reap the whirlwind.

SYRIAN CP REPORT ON USSR VISIT, MIDEAST APPEAL

LD101538 Moscow TASS in English 0728 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Damascus August 10 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party was held here. Khalid Baqdash, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party, delivered a report on the results of the visit of a party delegation to the Soviet Union and its meetings with a CPSU delegation.

The plenary meeting fully approved of the activity of the party delegation and the results of its visit to Moscow and highly valued the relations of unshakable friendship between the two fraternal parties.

The plenary meeting discussed and endorsed the tasks of the Syrian Communists in connection with Tel Aviv's aggression against the Palestine and Lebanese peoples. An appeal to the people, adopted at the plenary meeting, says that the Israeli rulers, backed by the United States, like the German Nazis apply the methods of genocide to attain their aims, to liquidate the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Lebanese patriotic forces, to deprive the Palestine people of their right to self-determination, to convert Lebanon into a base of American imperialism, to partition it and attach it to the Camp David deal.

Notwithstanding the seizure of part of Lebanese territory, the appeal emphasizes, Israel has not been able to carry out its blitzkrieg plan but encountered stubborn resistance by the defenders of Beirut -- Palestine, Lebanese and Syrian fighters.

All conscientious patriots, our entire people, the appeal says, entertain a sentiment of profound gratitude and appreciation for the Soviet Union which exerts intensive political and diplomatic efforts to curb the aggressor.

The Soviet Union, having called for the convocation of an international conference to solve the Middle East problem, the appeal points out, takes as a point of departure that the problem cannot be solved through fire and sword or through separate deals as the United States and Israel would like to. Its solution must safeguard the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and guarantees of security to the states and peoples of the region. Washington and Tel Aviv have come out against the Soviet initiative which closed the road to their criminal plans. Support for this initiative is the national-patriotic duty of the Arabs, the appeal emphasizes.

The appeal calls upon the Syrian people to remain vigilant and ready to defend the homeland.

LEBANESE CP HOLDS EXTRAORDINARY SESSION

PM101511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Position of Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] Beirut, 7 Aug -- An extraordinary session of the Lebanese Communist Party [LCP] Central Committee has been held here to hear a report by G. Hawi, general secretary of the LCP Central Committee, on the situation in the country and the party's tasks.

The session approved the specific measures provided for in the report with a view to intensifying opposition to the Israeli aggression.

The LCP Central Committee formulated the main directions of party activity in the future with regard to the possible development of events.

The report points out that Israel has undertaken perfidious aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples with the full agreement, support and complicity of the United States. The Zionist aggressors backed by American imperialism, the report states, are now seeking the physical liquidation of the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese national patriotic forces.

However, this is not the limit of the aims of the aggression. They are far wider and in the final analysis boil down to imposing by military means not only on Lebanon but also on the entire Arab nation a "pax Americana," that is, undivided American-Israeli military-political domination of the Near East.

The document emphasizes that the present aggression is the result of a broad conspiracy whose participants are not only the United States and Israel but also the ruling circles of reactionary Arab regimes.

Pointing out that the U.S. and Israeli aggression in Lebanon poses a threat to the entire Arab world, the LCP Central Committee believes that it must be the chief task of the forces of progress and national liberation in the region and throughout the world to repulse it.

The session participants evaluated highly the growing solidarity of the Soviety people and the peoples of the entire socialist community with the heroic struggle of the Palestinian and Lebanese people against Israeli aggression. This solidarity, they emphasized, was vividly reflected in L.I. Brezhnev's messages to President Reagan and in the telegram to Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

The LCP Central Committee confirmed that the implementation of the Soviet proposal to convene an international conference to discuss the situation in the Near East would be a very important step toward a just solution of the Palestinian problem guaranteeing the Palestinian people's right to the creation of their own state on their own land and to self-determination. The Soviet initiative also ensures a just settlement of all other key problems of the Near East conflict, including the Lebanese crisis, the document points out.

ALGERIAN MINISTER PRAISES USSR, CONDEMNS ISRAEL

GF100725 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Algerian Agriculture and Agrarian Reform Minister Salim Saadi, who is on a visit to the Uzbek SSR, has highly praised the solidarity of the Soviet people with the just struggle of the Palestinian people. He expressed the following to our correspondent:

The tragic developments in Lebanon are the result of the aggressive policy pursued in the Middle East by Israel with the support of the United States. At a time when the whole world is strongly opposed to the idea of military (?intervention), the new crime committed by the Zionists and the imperialists, violating the principles of humanity and international law, would not have been realized without the aid and support of the United States.

The crime committed by Israel and its guardian has aroused anger and been condemned throughout the world. In this regard the stand of the Soviet Union and its leaders is important. They have once again displayed their determined policy supporting the world people's struggle for national liberation.

Israel and the United States are moving to destroy the Palestine opposition movement. However, they will not succeed. The nature of the Middle East question (?requires a negotiated settlement). This can be summed up as follows: The legal rights of the Palestinian people must be guaranteed and Israel must withdraw from the territories it has occupied.

LEBANON INVASION AIMED AGAINST W. EUROPE CAPITAL

LD101830 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1115 GMT 7 Aug 82

["International Review" program, presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] Good evening, comrades. Of all the events of the past week, the greatest world reaction was still elicited by events in Lebanon. As progressive mass media report, these events reflect not so much the Israeli as American policy of global expansion in the entire world. Let us view last week's video reports and the details of various examples of expansion of U.S. monopolies throughout the world, in light of international relations theory.

Today marks the beginning of the third month of the Israeli blitzkrieg against the people of Palestine and Lebanon. I remind you that Israel expected to complete the PLO's liquidation in 3 days, and now it has been 2 months that Israel has been trying to physically destroy as many Palestinians as possible in order to liquidate the Palestinian resistance movement. Attention must be brought to the fact that during their era, the Hitlerites tried to use the same method to destroy the resistance movement on occupied territories.

Israel violated several cease-fire agreements during the week. Israel bombed and shelled Beirut uninterruptedly for 15 hours on Sunday. About 180,000 bombs, missiles and shells were used. It was called bloody Sunday. The Soviet Union continued insistently to demand that measures should be taken against the aggressor. On Monday, 2 August, the TASS statement "To Force Israel To Stop the Aggression" was published in which it was said very sharply: Through its crimes, Israel actually puts itself outside the international community. This is what used to be said about pirates.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev sent a message to U.S. President Reagan drawing his attention to the responsibility of the United States for the escalation of violence, terror and other crimes by Israel.

What are the crimes? The founders of the international tribunal for investigating Israeli crimes in Lebanon list accountability under international law for the following actions by the main Israeli criminals: intentional bombing of the peaceful population; the use of barbaric means for exterminating people; the use of pellet, cluster and phosphorus bombs; the bombing of hospitals; torture of prisoners of war and detained civilians. I remind you that, according to international law, every warring side must avoid killing civilians, and Israel, like fascist Germany in the past, is deliberately killing civilians. About 90 percent of the total number of dead and wounded in Lebanon are civilians, mostly children. International law forbids the use of nonselective weapons insofar as they hit the civilian population. For instance, the cluster bombs of American manufacture used by Israel are filled with 147 small grenades. These grenades, each about 20 centimeters long, are shot out of the cluster bomb in the air and scatter like a shower over an area of several hectares. They explode upon hitting the ground, and in all they produce 200,000 deadly fragments: 30 fragments for every square meter of area. A person happening to be in the area of impact of a cluster bomb receives up to 100 hits. On occupied Lebanese soil, the Israeli occupiers have arrested and placed in concentration camps all Palestinian men age 16 to 60.

The basic principle of the canninbalistic theo ry of Zionism, according to which the chosen people of Israel must prosper even at the expense of the death of lower races, is being carried out. In truth, the present-day leaders of international Zionism, for instance Nahum Goldman, have now begun to dissociate themselves from the fasicst clique of international terrorists who are ruling Israel, but it is doubtful whether they will succeed. The policy of genocide is inseparable from the ideology of any kind of racism, inclusing Zionism. Yet we must pay attention to the following circumstance: Israeli aggression in this case is not only and not so much the implementation of cannibalistic theories; it has deep roots in the political and economic competition of the U.S. and West European imperialists. In the West they very much dislike talking about this aspect, but the imperialists have always concealed the secrets of aggression. The secrets are very plain: interests, markets, profits, zones of influence.

Today it has become sufficiently clear that the Israeli aggression against Lebanon is the aggression of the United States which, through the hands of Israeli soldiers, is trying to expand the domination of American monopolies in the Near East. One of the aims of the Israeli aggression is to make room on Lebanese territory for the deployment of American forces there. They have been nearby for a long time. There are five U.S. naval ships with 1,800 Marines on board near the Lebanese shores. A 4,500-strong American intervention corps from the Rapid Deployment Force is ready. The United States and Israel planned the invasion of Lebanon for several years. In this connection, it is worth paying attention to the following: One year ago, American Professor Chomsky warned about the extreme concern in the United States by attempts -- by whom do you think? -- attempts by West Europe to restore its position in trade in the Near East from which it had been kicked out by the United States. This is the conclusion of the American professor: If the Reagan administration is not successful in its efforts to force its West European partners to agree to the American program -- meaning expansion of U.S. domination in the Near East -- then Washington will go to the extreme and will raise the level of confrontation. It seems West Europe's counteraction has forced Washington to to to the extreme, and it has instructed Israel to occupy a larger part of the Near East.

Washington, like Britain in its time, is doing everything with somebody else's hands. In Lebanon, El Salvador, Honduras, Namibia, Afghanistan, Chile and other countries, on the United States' command, atrocities are being committed by mercenaries -- the dogs of war as they are called in the West -- who have been bought by one way or another by American corporations. It is now clear that the occupation of Lebanon has been planned seriously and for a long time.

U.S. mercenaries are being recruited among the Jewish community in the United States for service in the Israeli occupation forces on Lebanese territory. Branches of Israeli banks, as well as concentration camps for freedom fighters, are being founded on occupied south Lebanon territories. Israel manifestly intends to annex the newly occupied territories. I remind you in this connection that during Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's meeting with Gustav Husak, it was noted once again that there cannot be a Near East settlement by annexing Arab territories to Israel.

Why do the United States and Israel behave so irrationally? There are reasons. Lebanon is not the Sinai Desert. It is known that from time immemorial Beirut has been the main business and financial center of not only Lebanon but also the entire Near East, and in that city were located the offices of West European banks and firms. By destroying Beirut, and Lebanon in general, Israel and the United States hope to destroy the advanced post of West European capital in the Near East. Israel hopes to make its own city, Haifa, the financial center of the Near East instead of destroyed Beirut. Naturally American banks will also be located there and all the revenues from negotiated operations which used to be accumulated in Beirut and which strengthened the position of Western Europe will now -- according to Washington's plans -- be accumulated in Haifa, in Israeli and American banks.

Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir spoke in Washington this week. Naturally, he repeated the well-known lie that Israel is fighting against terrorism, but few fail to see now that it is precisely Israel -- following the United States -- that has raised terror to the rank of state policy. But what is interesting in this case, as some Western newspapers write, is that the West European countries will not be allowed by Israel and the United States to solve problems connected with the settlement of Near East problems. This once again proves the view that the Israeli aggression is an American aggression and that its aims are the further penetration of American monopolies and American military in the Near East at the expense and expulsion of West European enterpreneurs.

By destroying the Arab population, Israel hopes to establish its domination on occupied foreign lands, just like the Hitlerites destroyed what they called inferior races in order to install their new order. Washington thinks that with the aid of Israel's hands, American monopolies will manage to penetrate further still into the Near East and expel mostly British and French monopolies.

It is no accident that West European capitalists' understanding of the imperialist aims of U.S. monopolies has been reflected in the recent, almost unanimous condemnation by the European Economic Community of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The European magnates are of course not worried about the fate of Palestinians but about their own positions in the Near East which are now being destroyed by the strategic treasure of the American monopolies, the Zionist fascism of Israel.

Today we received another confirmation of U.S. participation in Israeli aggression. It appears that the United States is using Lebanese territory as a proving ground for the latest types of weapons. Yesterday, in the latter half of the day, Israeli aircraft made a new bandit raid on residential areas in the Lebanese capital and dropped a vacuum bomb on an 8-storey building where women and children were hiding to escape from Israeli fire. After the explosion, this building, located in the direct vicinity of the Lebanese prime minister's residence, was completely destroyed. It was sort of pushed into the ground. According to preliminary estimates, about 250 people died in the ruins. Rescue operations being conducted in the region leave no hope that anyone could have survived. The aggressor's atrocities arouse greater and greater indignation in the world.

Noteworthy is the unanimity of the Security Council in which all except the United States vote every time to condemn Israel. Strong condemnation of Israel, and thus actually of the United States, was voiced by France and Spain.

The Israeli invasion is aggression by the Zionists and the United States and in the interests of the latter. Lebanon was invaded not only by Israeli forces but also by American monopolies in order to beat their west European competitors on the world markets and to exploit the manpower and the riches of the Arab countries.

As we have started talking about the main interimperialist competition between the United States and West Europe we shall continue with the topic. Here is another fact: The United States is acting against the interests of West Europe not only in the Near East but also directly on its own territory, so to speak. Why? The European Economic Community is selling almost three times as many goods on world markets than the United States. That represents 35 percent and 12 percent of world trade [as heard], and that is a direct blow to the vital interests of the American monopolies. In order to undermine its West European competitors, the United States is acting along several directions. It undermines their economy by high bank rates, closes the American market to West European goods, tries to ruin profitable West European economic relations with socialist countries and finally, the most evil plan, it hopes to push West European countries into a limited nuclear war by using its presence on the territory of West Europe and by control over nuclear weapons and medium-range missiles.

But West Europe does not want to be either an economic appendage of the United States or even less the tool of an aggressive adventurist policy. West Europe, in general, stands for detente. Washington is worried by the fact that West Europe perfectly understands their insidious plans. West Europe is especially indignant at the fact that Washington has the insolence to give it the role of imperialism's strike force against socialist countries. This is very reminiscent of the thirties when the United States and Britain gave the same role to the German fascists. You can imagine how indignant the noble lords are by the fact that the Yankees want to insolently cheat them with a cheap trick, to push them to shed blood -- a trick that they know better than anyone else.

ROLE OF ZIONIST IDEOLOGY IN MIDDLE EAST EXAMINED

LD101350 Moscow TASS in English 1311 GMT 10 Aug 82

["Zionism and Lebanese Tragedy" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 10 TASS -- TASS commentator Aleksandr Shumilin writes:

The continued barbarous aggression of Israel in Lebanon is claiming ever new thousands of human lives. The world has become aware of the fact that the reactionary and inhuman nature of Zionist ideology, on which the Israeli leaders build their policy and on which international Zionism as a whole bases its practical politics, far from changing, has assumed even more sinister forms. The events in Lebanon confirm that Zionism was and remains synonymous to racism, expansion and aggression.

Having emerged way back at the end of last century as a political movement expressing the interests of the Jewish bourgeoisie, Zionism has been pursuing as one of its paramount objectives the aim of establishing "a Jewish state within its Biblical borders." In the north the borders of "historical Israel," as the Zionist leaders traditionally believe, should pass along the Litani River so that "historical Israel" itself, according to them, should incorporate the south of the sovereign Arab state of Lebanon. The Israeli aggression in Lebanon shows that the Zionists' territorial claims, far from diminishing, have further grown with the active encouragement of the U.S. ruling circles.

The allegation of official Israeli propaganda that it is necessary "to eliminate the threat posed to Israel from the north" is merely a smokescreen to conceal Israel's aggressive actions against neighbouring Arab states.

Begin and Sharon are trying to convince world public opinion that the up-to-date U.S. weapons Israel has received are used solely "for defensive purposes" against the armed Palestinian units in Lebanon. However, according to the evidence of the Israeli soldiers themselves, who have gone on a rampage in Lebanon, the overwhelming majority of their victims are civilians, both Lebanese and Palestinians. Here is what one of the para-troopers has told the Israeli newspaper Jerusalem POST upon returning from Lebanon: Israeli troops used to surround hundreds of civilians, and it was a horrible scene which is hard to imagine as people trained for combat operations and equipped with firearms and bullet-proof vests were waging war on hundreds of refugees. The world community has had every right to characterize the aggressor's barbarity as genocide.

But this does not seem to worry the Zionist strategists in Tel Aviv. Indeed, it is Arab blood that is being spilt while Begin and his accomplices believe that it should not be spared for the sake of carrying through the racist plans for the establishment of "greater Israel." Killing thousands of Arabs, primarily women and children, the Zionist big wigs pay lip service to their "concern" over the fate of several dozen Lebanese Jews in Beirut besieged by them. Isn't this a graphic manifestation of racism, which is the ideology and policy of the Zionist leaders?

Denouncing the atrocities of the Israeli aggressors in Lebanon, the world condemns not only the Tel Aviv Zionist leaders but the entire system of international Zionism supported by the United States, the system which is an inexhaustible source of Tel Aviv's financial and human resources.

The Lebanese tragedy has again laid bare the nature of Zionism as the ideology and political practice of the more reactionary circles of the Jewish bourgeoisie closely linked with imperialism and international reaction. That is why, protesting against Israel's barbarous actions in Lebanon, the international public, including many Jews, are coming out all over the world against Zionism as a symbol of racism, reaction and war.

LEBANESE RADIO REPORTS U.S. HELICOPTERS' LANDING

LD110652 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut August 11 TASS -- Helicopters of the U.S. Air Force landed last night in the area of the sea port of Juniyah 15 kilometres north of Beirut, Lebanon's radio reported today.

SUPPRESSION OF OPPOSITIONSTS IN IRAN REPORTED

LD102104 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 10 Aug 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] The persecution [presledovaniye] of persons accused of anti-government activities continues in Iran. According to a statement made by a representative of the authorities, about 300 members of the underground Mojahedin-e Khalq organization have been killed, wounded or arrested since 21 April this year in Ahvaz alone. Sixty safehouses used by groups opposed to the regime were raided during the same period.

IRAQI, IRANIAN BATTLE COMMUNIQUES CITED

LD101524 Moscow TASS in English 1047 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Baghdad August 10 TASS -- Combat operations are going on in the area of the Iranian-Iraqi border. As is reported in the latest communique of the main military command of Iraq, two Iranian combatant ships were destroyed in the area of Khowr-e Musa Bay yesterday. Iraqi troops damaged three enemy tanks. The communique says that Iranian artillery fired on residential areas of Basra yesterday.

Tehran August 10 TASS -- Yesterday, says a report circulated here by the joint staff of Iran's Armed Forces and the central headquarters of the Corps of the Guards of the Islamic Revolution, Iranian troops and naval ships repulsed an attack by Iraqis, imflicting on them considerable losses in manpower and materiel. Iraqi artillery brought down fire on the Iranian city of Abadan, destroying 12 dwelling houses.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PDRY

LD102332 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1720 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Aden, 10 Aug (TASS) -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by Midkhat Shakirov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of the Bashkirskiy Obkom, today arrived an a working visit to the PDRY.

Also in the delegation are Richard Kosolapov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the Commission on Foreign Affairs of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chief editor of KOMMUNIST, and Gennadiy Ilichev, head of a sector of the Near East Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Soviet delegation was met at the airport by Mutlaq 'Abdallah Hasan, member of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and secretary of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Assembly, 'Ali Taha Salih, member of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and prosecutor general, and other officials.

TASS REPORTS ON WORK OF TRIPOLI SUMMIT

LD101518 Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli August 10 TASS -- TASS correspondents Yuriy Ichugin and Yuriy Gerasimov report:

The participants in the informational conference of the heads of state and government of 30 African countries which ended its work here stated their complete support for the national liberation movements of southern Africa and for the "Frontline States." They demanded in the Tripoli declaration adopted by the conference the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia and from Angola, a part of whose territory is occupied by South Africa. The participants in the conference strongly denounced the attempts of the United States and South Africa to link the question of decolonization of Namibia to the presence of Cuban troops in Angola, which are staying in that country at the request of its government and in accordance with the U.N. Charter.

The declaration denounces the establishment of U.S. military bases for the "Rapid Deployment Forces" in certain African and Mideastern countries and stresses the need to immediately remove U.S. military presence from those regions.

The heads of state and government strongly denounced Israel's barbarous aggression carried out with direct U.S. support and aimed at exterminating the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and eliminating the PLO. They exposed the repeated use by Washington of its right of veto during the discussion of the Zionists' activities at the U.N. Security Council, which encourages Tel Aviv to new acts of aggression and poses a threat to universal peace and security. The declaration demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli occupation troops from Lebanon and respect for its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, and also calls for economic sanctions, including an embargo on oil supplies, against Israel. It reiterates the solidarity of independent Africa with the just struggle of the Palestinian people for the right to self-determination to the point of establishing an independence national state under the PLO's guidance.

Touching upon the problem of West Sahara, the participants voiced their support for the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic in its struggle to uphold its sovereignty and territorial integrity. They called upon the Saharan Republic and Morocco to consider ways and means of settling the conflict between them.

Having discussed the situation in the OAU, the participants in the conference voiced their profound regret over the fact that the 29th session of the council of ministers and the 19th summit of the OAU member-countries failed to take place on the planned dates despite the present of the majority of OAU members in Tripoli. They stressed their intention to step up efforts to ensure the convocation of the above bodies as soon as possible and took the decision on establishing a "Liaison Committee" consisting of Libya, Tanzania, Zambia, Congo and Mali with a view to holding the necessary consultations with all the OAU members.

MOSCOW TV COMMENTATOR ON KENYAN COUP ATTEMPT

LD101956 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1115 GMT 10 Aug 82

[From the "International Review," presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] During the past week, the Kenyan Government crushed the coup attempt that was undertaken last Sunday. The rebellion was organized by a group of air force officers. The state of emergency was introduced in two cities in Kenya, and about 300 air force personnel were detained. The streets of Nairobi, the capital, were patrolled by large groups of army and police personnel.

So far there is insufficient information about the forces that stood behind the rebel officers. It is generally known, however, that the U.S. and other Western countries have repeatedly organized military coups for their own purposes. The possibility of this also being the case this time is not excluded.

TASS ON POSTPONEMENT OF BEGIN TRIP TO ZAIRE

LD110836 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] London August 11 TASS -- The postponement of Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin's trip to Kinshasa, scheduled for the past week, has caused confusion in Tel Aviv, writes the London magazine WEST AFRICA. The reason given for putting off the visit to a later date was the alleged "ailment" of the Zaire president. But the magazine says this is clearly a diplomatic illness.

The purpose of Begin's planned tirp to Kinshasa was, according to the plans of Israel and its ally the USA, to end Tel Aviv's diplomatic isolation in Africa. It was pointedly scheduled to take place, the magazine says, at the height of Israel's barbarous aggression in Lebanon. Moreover, Washington's strategists were trying to drive one more wedge in inter-African relations with the help of Zionists by timing Begin's appearance on the continent to coincide with the summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity in Tripoli.

But at the last moment Kinshasa decided not to receive the Zionist leader at such a time unsuitable for its political prestige when the international community is horrified at Israel's crimes in Lebanon.

After Zaire established diplomatic relations with Israel it was hoped in Washington and Tel Aviv that Zaire's example would be followed by other developing states but, as the WEST AFRICA says, these hopes never materialized. Kinshasa's step, far from ending Israel's diplomatic isolation, caused an estrangement between Zaire and the Afro-Arab world.

The visits to Kinshasa by U.S. permanent respresentative J. Kirkpatrick as well as a delegation of American businessmen of Jewish extraction and diplomatic support of Israel showed that Washington has far-reaching strategic aims. Specifically, it is planning to turn this country in the centre of Africa into an instrument of its military-political and economic expansion on the continent.

ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES SOMALI CHARGES

PM101309 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Events in Somalia"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 5 Aug -- The Ethiopian Foreign Ministry has firmly rejected the unfounded attempts of Somalia's ruling circles and the Western imperialist states; mass media to distort the cause of the exacerbation of the situation in the Horn of Africa. An official Foreign Ministry spokesman has stated here that the Mogadishu regime's aggressive and expansionist course is the prime reason for the increase in tension in this region. He condemned the Somali authorities' attempts to mislead the world public and their categorical refusal to implement the OAU Charter and the 1964 Cairo resolution on border disputes between African states.

BREZHNEV GREETS SAO TOME PRESIDENT DA COSTA

LD102346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev sent a telegram to Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe. On his own behalf and on behalf of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, he sent the president and the Sao Tome and Principe people congratulations and best wishes on the country's national festival -- the seventh anniversary of independence.

In his reply telegram, Manuel Pinto da Costa thanked Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for the greetings.

U.S. FUNDING FOR 'ANTI-CUBAN' RADIO REPORTED

LD110846 Moscow TASS in English 0652 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Washington August 11 TASS -- The U.S. House of Representatives has approved the Reagan administration's plan for a dramatic escalation of the psychological war against Cuba. Under the adopted bill, a total of 7.5 million dollars would be allocated in the 1983 financial year for building a special anti-Cuban propaganda broadcasting centre in Florida, which will be modelled on such CIA-operated outfits as the radio stations Liberty and Free Europe.

The report, which the administration submitted to Congress, bluntly says that the overriding goal of the propaganda centre in Florida is to promote a (?gradual) "evolution of the Cuban system." The openly provocative nature of the anti-Cuban undertaking of the White House has drawn strong objections from a number of congressmen, who likened the administration's decision to step up its subversive activity against Cuba to cold war policies. Congressman Tom Harkin said, for example, that the mentality behind the move "comes out of the 1950's."

PRAVDA REPORTS ON GUYANESE PPP CONGRESS

PM101609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Guyana People's Progressive Party Congress Ended"]

[Text] Georgetown, 3 Aug -- the 21st Congress of Guyana's People's Progressive Party [PPP] has ended here. Approximately 700 delegates -- emissaries from various regions of Guyana -- as well as representatives of fraternal parties and national liberation movements in European, Asian, African, Latin American and Caribbean countries participated in the work of the most representative PPP forum in history. The congress was attended by a CPSU delegation headed by P.K. Luchinskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee propaganda section, and by delegations of the communist parties of a number of other socialist countries.

The Guyanese communists spent 3 days discussing the urgent tasks facing the party both inside the country and in the international arena. The delegates unanimously approved the Central Committee's report and its conclusion that under the present conditions of the struggle for democracy, social progress and Guyana's full political and economic liberation, special significance attaches to the party's organizational activity for uniting all the country's progressive forces in a united national patriotic front. The congress adopted a decision to strengthen the role of the PPP as the vanguard of the working class, to step up the party's ideological and political educaiton work and to strengthen its influence among the masses.

The Guyanese PPP Congress adopted a number of resolutions on international questions. They highly evaluate the role of the USSR and the socialist community in developing the peoples' national liberation movement and the world revolutionary process and in the struggle for peace and the peoples' security. The resolutions voice support for the CPSU Peace Program and other important initiatives of the Soviet Union aimed at removing the threat of nuclear war and strengthening peace and world security. The congress emphasized the tremendous significance of the USSR's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons as set forth in L.I. Brezhnev's message to the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament.

The Guyanese communists' forum demonstrated the unity of the PPP's ranks, the increased activeness of its members and its determination to galvanize the struggle against imperialism and for socialism.

The congress elected the new composition of the PPP Central Committee.

CHERNENKO WRITES ON USSR'S NATIONALITIES POLICY

LD102136 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1200 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, 10 Aug (TASS) -- The entire development of the revolution was a preparation for the historic act of the founding of the USSR. This was the logical result of the free expression of will of all the peoples settled in Russia, Konstantin Chernenko, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, writes in his article published in the issue of SOVETSKIY SOYUZ devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's founding.

The creation of a single union state, the article stresses, was dictated by internal causes. Without close union it would have been impossible to heal the brutal wounds of the troubled times of war. It was also dictated by external causes. Without close union it would have been impossible to preserve, protect and strengthen the Soviet people's power in the face of many external threats.

The author quotes the words of Leonid Brezhnev, noting that the Communist Party "well understood that in order to overcome all the consequences of oppression of nationalities and inequality it was not enough to adopt even the very best and the most just laws. It was still necessary to overcome the economic and cultural backwardness of previous oppressed nations and ethnic groups. In other words, it was not enough to abolish the inequality of nations. It was also necessary to put an end to the de facto inequality between them. The solution of this task was one of the main political aims of the party.

The party is guiding the country to the accelerated economic, cultural and socio-political development of the districts of the nationalities. In accordance with this course over many years, a number of union republics are receiving generous subsidies from the all-union budget.

In the deployment of productive forces, the determination of capital construction sites together with the interests of economic expediency in the national economy are constantly taken into account. I recall the geography of the sites of those years, Konstantin Cherenenko writes. The birth of modern industry literally in all the union republics was the work of the times.

Today, when we collate the growth in the volume of industrial output in, say, the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan in the years of the USSR's existence, we are using figures with three and even four digits.

Particular attention was paid to the elimination everywhere of illiteracy, to the creation of highly qualified national cadres for the different branches of the national economy. Thanks to intensive aid from the center, to be more precise from the RSFSR, the tasks of the cultural revolution in the union republics were successfully resolved. This means not only general literacy, but also the fact that in every republic a system of higher and intermediate education and a network of scientific research centers were formed which are today making a growing contribution to the achievements of the whole of Soviet science.

Not one of the attractive colors of the many nationality cultures has been lost in the unified union state. This was a true revival. Thanks to close cultural links -- and I would add, the spread of the Russian language -- there has been a flourishing and enrichment of the cultures of the nationalities.

The article says that the USSR had 19 years of peaceful work until the Great Patriotic War broke out. But what had been done under communist leadership during that short period in implementing the Leninist plan of building socialism and in implementing the Leninist nationalities policy brilliantly withstood the test of durability. The course of the war and its result showed yet again that the USSR was created thoroughly and forever. To its defense came all the nations and ethnic groups of our country. The friendship of the peoples of the USSR was one of the chief sources of the Soviet Union's victory in mortal combat with fascism.

And when the long-awaited peace came, this friendship helped to raise from ruins and ashes the ravaged Ukraine and Belorussia, Russian krays and oblasts, Moldavia and the Soviet republics of the Baltic region.

The author stresses that we have all the bases for saying that the correct nationalities policy has turned out to be a remarkable accelerator of the development of the Soviet Union as a whole. The Soviet Union today is a mighty socialist power with a single economic mechanism, developed on the basis of common economic aims and interests of all nations and ethnic groups. The Soviet people, the new historic community of people, has become reality.

The author writes: Today the party sees its tasks in the sphere of the nationalities policy as strengthening and developing the friendship of the peoples of the Soviet land and in stepping up each republic's material and spiritual potential. This demands a harmonious linking of interests in the development of republics with the development of the country as a whole, taking full and maximum account of the common interests of communist construction.

Questions of the nationalities policy are constantly in the party's view. They are studied without fail at party congresses and are taken into account in the work of CPSU Central Committee plenums, in the laws and other decisions of state organs. And this consistency of the party in following the Leninist nationalities policy pays for itself tenfold.

The internationalist principles of the building of the Soviet state are also expressively manifested in the USSR's strengthening cooperation with the developing countries. The Soviet Union continues to feel that the right of every people to free and independent development is sacred, Konstantin Chernenko stresses. The Soviet Union is opposed to any kind of interference in the internal affairs of other states, and it renders all possible aid to peoples in their efforts to achieve political and economic independence.

SHEVARDNADZE INTERVIEWED ON ART, LITERATURE

AU101112 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 9 August publishes on pages 1 and 6 a 1,200-word interview with Eduard Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, by APN correspondent Iveta Knyazeva for RABOTNICHESKO DELO entitled: "The Honest Word of Art."

Shevardnadze begins by stating his views on art and literature saying that "communism must be built in the hearts and minds of the people and that this could not be achieved without the help of the intellectual values of literature, art and culture as a whole." He then discusses the work of the artistic-creative intelligentsia in Georgia, whose members number more than 10,000.

Asked about the role of the party leadership in the various processes of culture, Shevardnadze explains that the role of the party leadership consists of creating favorable conditions for the development of the talents of the creative intelligentsia. He states his view on "the absolute freedom of the artist" explaining that "the artist could not and should not be either absolutely or relatively free of his conscience, of his responsibility to the peoples and the principles which he has chosen alone."

In conclusion, he talks about an agency set up at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee to conduct a poll of public opinion in Georgia on the work of the artistic intelligentsia there. In this connection, he explains that the majority of the people participating in this poll has evaluated positively the exchange and development of the national cultures within the USSR, and that they were of the view that "the international principle does not restrict the spiritual life of the people but, on the contrary, contributes to its flourishing."

FIRST VOLUME OF SUSLOV WORKS PUBLISHED

LD102052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] The first of three volumes of the works of the prominent figure in the Communist Party, Soviet state and international communist movement, Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, has been published under the title "Marxism-Leninism and the Modern Age". The publication covers a large period of his activity -- over 40 years of work at top party and state posts -- and contains reports, speeches and articles published in the Soviet and foreign press.

WRITER, LITERARY CRITIC REPORTEDLY IMPRISONED

NC102123 Paris AFP in English 2050 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, Aug 10 (AFP) -- Soviet writer Zoya Krakhmalikova has been imprisoned here since August 3, sources close to her said today. A former writer and literary critic, Mrs Krakhmalikova has spent the last seven years producing the religious journal NADEZHDA (HOPE), which is edited in the West. She was arrested by the Soviet KGB secret service following a search of her Moscow home, the sources said. Her friends said the search was illegal because it was carried out at night and involved religious works which are not banned here, such as the Bible. Mrs Krakhmalikova, who is being held at Moscow's Lefortovo prison, has been refused visitors since her arrest and has not been allowed access to any defence, her friends said. They stressed that she is not a member of any dissident movement. She is married to Soviet writer Felix Svetov, who has been expelled from the Soviet Writers' Union.

EMIGRATION RIGHTS LEADER ARRESTED 9 AUGUST

NC092019 Paris AFP in English 2000 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, Aug 9 (AFP) -- The leader of the Soviet emigration rights committee, Vassily Martenovich Barats, was arrested today at Rovno airport in the Ukraine while on his way back to Moscow after visiting committee members, associates reported. Mr Barats, a computer expert, had his books and radio confiscated on June 3 this year when his home was searched.

GEORGIAN PARTY BUREAU DISCUSSES CADRE APPOINTMENT

PM101121 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 5 August 1982 publishes on page 2 under the rubic "Party Life: Style and Methods of Leadership" a 1,900-word report from Tbilisi by correspondent G. Lebanidze under the heading "We Have a Proposal." Lebanidze reports on a discussion of cadre questions held in the Central Committee Bureau of the Georgian Communist Party, and examines the republic's work in the sphere of appointing cadres. He notes the increasing practice of recommending cadres for leadership posts "only after discussion in collectives and on the basis of their recommendations," and addresses the importance of including critical comments in reports on workers. The following case is cited as an example:

"The trial of a group of Finance Ministry workers and the minister himself, convicted of bribe-taking, ended recently in Tbilisi. They were sentenced to terms of 3 to 15 years. How could a bribe-taker hold the responsible post of minister? This is how it came about. Having joined the circle of 'responsible people' 15 years ago, he was shielded once and for all by the references compiled on him. And they said: Here you have a highly qualified specialist who, moreover, is extremely honest and worthy of every possible trust and with works systematically to improve his qualifications and his ideological and political level. Yet this person, finding himself outside the control of party organs, at the very beginning of his career, as a financial inspector, had permitted -- to put it mildly -- some deviations from the norms of conduct which were mentioned in passing in earlier documents, but disappeared altogether from later ones."

KUNAYEV SPEECH ON FOOD PROGRAM AT KAZAKH PLENUM

WA291035 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 82 pp 2,3

[Abridged account of report of D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, at Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Sixth Plenum on 23 June 1982]

[Text] Comrades!

Our plenum is examining a question of exceptional importance. It is a question of what work on the basis of what has already been achieved the republic party organization needs to perform to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and the propositions and conclusions of Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's report "The USSR Food Program for the Period Through 1990 and Measures To Implement It".

It is difficult to exaggerate the role and significance of the May Plenum. Occupying a complete special place in the history of our country and having broadly imbibed the party's collective wisdom, it formulated a cardinal and concrete system of measures for the practical solution of a most pressing problem -- the Food Problem.

The plenum's decisions are a model of a strictly scientific approach to the accomplishment of the economic tasks confronting the country and each of its republics at the new stage of the development of the society of mature socialism, which is proceeding confidently along the path determined by the historic 26th CPSU Congress.

We must now embark on the fulfillment of this program in earnest, bearing in mind primarily its huge significance not only in the plane of the party's domestic policy but also in the international aspect.

Particular significance for all of us is attached to Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's instruction that the USSR Food Program puts forward tasks of different specified times -- long-term, medium-term and immediate. Soviet people must perceive the results of implementation of the decisions of the May Plenum this very year. For this reason the successful fulfillment of this year's plan for the production of all types of food is a priority and immediate task.

A firm foundation, which has been achieved thanks to the consistent implementation of the agrarian policy formulated by the Central Committee March (1965) Plenum and developed at the 23d-26th CPSU congresses, has been created in the republic for fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum.

By the will of the party and the labor of the people Kazakhstan has become a major grain and animal husbandry base of the country. Fixed capital in agriculture has tripled in the past 15 years. The power-worker ratio on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes has almost doubled. The countryside has received powerful equipment. Thousands of kilometers of modern highways and group water mains have been laid. All forms of transport and communications have been further developed. Specialized animal husbandry complexes and large-scale poultry factories with industrial production techniques have been commissioned. Interfarm agrarian-industrial enterprises and associations are being developed. All this has made it possible to almost double labor productivity on the sovkhozes and kolkhozes.

All sectors servicing the countryside -- chemical, formula food and microbiological industry, agricultural engineering and water-resource and rural construction -- have been developed extensively in the republic. A developed system of procurement organizations has been created in the republic. Food sector enterprise fixed capital has tripled in the last three 5-year plans.

The gross agricultural product has been growing assuredly here since the Central Committee March Plenum. It now constitutes an annual sum of R9 billion. Average annual grain purchases have doubled in this time. The 1 billion Kazakh poods of grain have become customary, and this is roughly the equivalent of the commodity grain product of all prerevolutionary Russia. Rice production has increased more than eight-fold--it has reached 607,000 tons. The production of cotton, sugar beet, potatoes, vegetables, fruit and grapes has also increased.

The sale of meat has increased by a factor of 1.5, milk by a factor of 1.7 and eggs by a factor of more than 6.5. The numbers of all types of livestock and poultry have increased and their productiveness has risen.

With an increase in the republic's population since 1965 of 3 million per capita consumption of meat in 1980 had increased by one-third, milk and dairy products by 22 percent, eggs by a factor of 2.5 and vegetable and melon crops by a factor of more than 1.5.

Profound changes have occurred in the living and work conditions in the countryside. We spoke about all this quite recently -- at the celebrations in honor of the 250th anniversary of Kazakhstan's voluntary association with Russia -- and for this reason there is no point in repeating it.

But at the same time it has to be emphasized once again that everything that we have achieved is the result of the concerted work of the communists and all working people, the active and purposeful work of the party, soviet and economic-planning authorities, the tireless multiplication of the glorious virgin-land traditions and the constant assistance of the party and government and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally.

But, comrades, as you know, life does not stand still. The country's requirements are growing. Considering this, the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum, while noting what had been achieved, pointed out that the present level of agricultural production cannot be deemed sufficient -- it has to be raised. And raised, furthermore, fully in accordance with Soviet people's growing requirements.

There is nothing supernatural and impracticable for our republic in the decisions adopted by the plenum. But nor is there in them something else -- easy tasks.

All oblasts have specific quotas for this 5-year plan. Its plans proceed from our possibilities. And now on the basis of this we are issued precise quotas right up to 1990.

What is planned specifically?

Primarily:

an average annual gross grain harvest in the 12th Five-Year Plan of up to 31.5 million tons;

and of vegetables and melon crops of up to 2 million tons;

a rise in the average annual production of meat (in dressed weight) to no less than 1.4 million tons and of milk to 5.4 million tons; and

an increase in the decade in the production of meat from the raw material of state resources by no less than a factor of 1.5, of wholemilk products by a factor of 1.4 and of cheese by a factor of 1.5.

Together with satisfaction of the demand for bread, a broad selection of bakery products, potatoes, eggs and sugar, this will enable us in the republic, as in the country also, to markedly increase the consumption of meat, milk and fruit and vegetable and other products.

On the basis of the quotas envisaged by the Food Program it is essential that the republic Council of Ministers, Gosplan and ministries and departments complete prior to 1 November 1982 the finishing touches to and confirmation of oblast and rayon food programs.

Every oblast and every rayon has to have its own precise, balanced program, whose fulfillment is not simply desirable but strictly obligatory. In connection with the new tasks set by the program and convincingly underpinned by the allocation to us of huge material and financial resources we must proceed in the following interconnected directions:

first, it is necessary to strive for the accelerated development of the entire agrarian-industrial complex and its orientation toward the achievement of high end results;

second, it is necessary to increase the returns from capital investments and material resources, secure a high and steady rate of development of sovkhoz-kolkhoz production and reduce product losses as much as possible; and

third, it is necessary to improve management of the agrarian-industrial complex and display constant concern to ensure the more efficient organization of all economic work and an improvement in social-everyday living conditions in the countryside.

On the basis of that indicated we have to ensure the annual fulfillment of the plans for the production of all types of farming and animal husbandry product.

Now, when the plenum's decisions have been approved by the party and the people, we need to implement them with all scrupulousness, increasing the responsibility of all workers, tightening the accountability of half-hearted workers and emphatically combating all manifestations of remiss management.

In a word, a great deal of work has to be done. In order to perform it successfully we have to cope primarily with the quotas of the second year and the 5-year plan as a whole. As you know, we worked well in the first year of the 5-year plan. But despite this, a number of appreciable shortcomings and oversights was uncovered here which need to be removed as emphatically as can be and immediately.

Fulfillment of the plenum's decisions will require not only a new mobilization of forces but also, if you will, psychological reorganization. We must first of all make clear the simple truth that no one will fulfill that which has been outlined by the Food Program for us. We alone have to do this, comrades, and do it on the very best level.

Proceeding from the country's highest interests, we must continue to pay the main attention to the struggle for big Kazakh grain. Even now the republic produces approximately 2 tons of grain per capita. And this is not the limit. But in order to steadily produce no less than 30-32 million tons of grain a year it is necessary to continue to raise the standard of farming, extensively introduce accumulated progressive experience and strive for the efficient use of land and equipment.

The need for an increase in the cereals' yield was clearly pointed out to us by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev. You are well aware of the task he set -- producing in the future an average of no less than 20 quintals of grain per hectare. Many of the finest words have been spoken and written here in support of its accomplishment. But nonetheless even last year, which was not bad in terms of the conditions which evolved, many farms obtained a yield below that planned, while a number of rayons failed to fulfill the plan for grain procurements.

And this was because we have not embarked properly on helping the lagging farms get over their bad patch and have not brought due order to bear in the use of the huge resources actually at the disposal of any rayon and any farm. The decisions of the May Plenum demand that we commission these resources. Climate is climate, but it is high time some people ceased hiding their own slackness behind this screen. Everyone must work flat out and not seek refuge behind the back of the foremost workers.

The quotas set by the party are within our capabilities. You know that in 1972 and 1976 the grain harvest in the republic amounted to almost 30 million and in 1979 was over 34 million tons, which is higher than the plan determined for 1990.

Whence it can be seen that the quota is practicable. It corresponds to our potential. All oblasts without exception must make the maximum contribution to solving the grain problem. The responsibility of Kustanayskaya, Tselinogradskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Turgayskaya, Aktyubinskaya, Ural'skaya, Pavlodarskaya and Karagandinskaya Oblasts, which are the main grain producers, is particularly high.

Comrades! I must reiterate that the overall successful solution of the grain problem will largely depend on the results of this year, and making these the highest possible is our priority task. It has to be mentioned that all the spring crops have now been sown in organized manner, in the best field-management times and with high quality. Grain crops occupy more than 25 million hectares. The republic has received pretty good precipitation. Now, when favorable conditions have taken shape almost everywhere, we need to do everything to gratify the beloved motherland with the new full-value Kazakh loaf and not only consolidate the successes in grain production but also scale new heights.

We are obliged to produce grain, mainly wheat, in an ever increasing volume, simultaneously guaranteeing the planned production of forage crops.

It is important to increase the attention paid to the cultivation of groats, particularly buckwheat and millet. Some of our comrades possess a surprising quality -- every year they find all kinds of reasons for disrupting their production. This can no longer be tolerated. It is time to switch to concrete deeds. Primarily in such oblasts as Pavlodarskaya, Aktyubinskaya, Kustanayskaya, Semipalatinskaya, Tselinogradskaya and Ural'skaya, which are obliged to provide for the planned increase in the harvest of these crops.

After all, comrades, rice has turned out pretty well here, on the whole. We cannot fail to be gratified by the successes of Kazakhstan's rice growers, nor do the rice growers come off the losers. Thus do we really lack the ability to also properly set about other cereal crops?

Rice, buckwheat, millet and corn grain are assigned a special place in the republic's grain balance. It is necessary to have increased rice production by a factor of 1.3 by 1990 compared with the 10th Five-Year Plan. And emphasis here should be put on an increase in the yield and on pulling up the straggling farms. They are to be found in Alma-Atinskaya, Kzyl-Ordinskaya and Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblasts.

The republic's southern oblasts have to increase corn production by a factor of no less than 1.8.

Are the leaders of the southern oblasts really indifferent when they see the more than modest results in Chimkentskaya, Dzhambul'skaya and Alma-Atinskaya Oblasts compared with those in neighboring oblasts and on our republic's best farms?

We have accumulated much good experience. But what is still frequently the case? We visit the locale, familiarize ourselves with it, listen, record, give thanks, leave and subsequently forget everything other than the culinary-gastronomic impressions.

Our experience is used extensively in other republics and abroad even, but we ourselves sometimes get nothing for our pains, as they say. This also, incidentally, applies to the use of the advantages of irrigated farming.

Proceeding from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum, we are obliged in this decade to introduce 820,000 hectares of new irrigated land, including substantial areas in the Kyzyl-Kumskaya steppe and in the zone of the construction of the Grand

Alma-Ata and Irtysh-Karaganda-Dzhezkazgan canals and the Shul'binsk Hydrosystem, and water no less than 22 million hectares of pasture in desert and semidesert areas. We must increase personnel responsibility for the use of this virgin land and strictly punish lax management.

On the irrigated land it is important to sharply increase the production of rice and corn grain and eliminate the lag in the production of sugar beet.

It is necessary to increase the procurement thereof by a factor of 1.2 in the current decade. For this it is necessary to raise the sugar beet yield to a minimum of 380-400 quintals, which is perfectly possible. The experience of many farms persuades us that an average annual harvest of 500 and more quintals of roots per hectare is realistic. The republic must have its own high-quality seeds, it being essential to put a stop to imports thereof.

Chimkentskaya Oblast's cotton growers have to reach new, higher boundaries. The oblast is coping with the planned quotas as a whole. However, last year one out of every four farms here obtained a cotton harvest of less than 20 quintals per hectare, while 17 farms were in debt to the state. Very little first-grade cotton is procured in the oblast.

For an improvement in the republic population's provisions with vegetable oil the Food Program plans an increase in the production of sunflower, primarily in Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Semipalatinskaya and Pavlodarskaya Oblasts, which are as yet lagging in this sphere.

It is also necessary everywhere to master progressive techniques of the cultivation of rape, in order to have increased the harvest of seeds thereof to 230,000 tons by 1990.

It is necessary to expand the sowing and increase the production of soybean in the south of the republic.

The CPSU Central Committee May Plenum instructed us to cardinally tackle the tasks connected with catering for the republic population's potato and vegetable requirements. We have already put this question point-blank, as they say, at two Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee plenums. And? Where the plenum decisions have been adopted, things have taken a steep upward turn. The Karaganda workers deserve praise, for example; they are tackling the problem of supplying the public with potatoes and vegetables confidently. Yet Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Ural'skaya and Alma-Atinskaya Oblasts, which should be supplying potatoes to other oblasts, are not fully catering for themselves.

Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast is producing only 10 kilos of vegetables per year per resident. The leaders of these and other oblasts have to be reminded yet again with all certainty that henceforward the republic is switching fully to self-sufficiency in potatoes. Whence it should be clear to everyone how to act. It is now first of all necessary to continue the creation in the vicinity of big cities and industrial centers of specialized zones of guaranteed potato and vegetable production on irrigable land, build up capacity for the storage and processing of these products at an accelerated pace and eliminate losses thereof en route from the field to the consumer. The construction of repositories must be undertaken not only by the procurement and trading organizations but also, as the May Plenum recommends, by the farms cultivating potatoes and vegetables.

It is essential that Comrades Ivanov, Tanekeyev and Dzherembayev provide with the participation of other concerned ministries and departments for continuous trade in the cities and industrial centers in vegetables and potatoes in a broad assortment. It is necessary to strive for an improvement in the procurement, shipment and delivery of these products to the consumers, the organization of their acceptance directly on the farms and supply thereof along direct channels to the retail trade network and public catering enterprises and children's, medical and convalescent establishments.

It is necessary to organize on a larger scale the sale of potatoes, vegetables and fruit in pavilions, at stalls and booths and in kolkhoz markets.

The above-mentioned comrades and also the republic Ministry of Agriculture and the Gosstroy (Comrades Motoriko and Bektemisov) must report to the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers on the progress of fulfillment of the party and government decree "Measures To Reduce Losses of Agricultural Products".

The People's Control Committee (Comrade Milkin) should check out the trade in fruit and vegetable products in the cities and industrial centers and also the state of readiness of the procurement and processing enterprises for the acceptance, storage and processing of fruit and vegetables of the new harvest and contribute in every way possible to the removal of the shortcomings which have been revealed.

In working on all this we must not lose sight of a further increase in the production of fruit and berries, grapes and melon crops.

As you can see, there are exceptionally responsible tasks ahead of us in the sphere of farming. In this connection the party organizations are obliged to mobilize all the working people for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the quotas for the production primarily of grain, cereal and industrial crops, potatoes, vegetables and fruit.

The republic has very rich potential and resources for a further sharp upsurge of all sectors of farming which we are obliged to use in full in each oblast and each rayon and on each farm in order to again retain for Kazakhstan the fitting labor glory of one of the country's leading granaries.

Comrades! The May Plenum made it incumbent upon us to considerably increase the production of all kinds of animal husbandry product. Figures on this score have already been cited. The task that has been set is perfectly feasible for we have repeatedly achieved such results. This is explained by the fact that in recent years the fodder base on the farms has been reinforced and the stockbreeders' work and social conditions have improved, which is being reflected positively in results. For example, our sheep breeders obtain 16-17 million lambs annually. The cattle delivery weight is over 400 kilos.

At the same time certain oblasts are -- while the republic is moving forward in the development of animal husbandry -- at a standstill. These include Dzhambulskaya, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Turgayskaya and Kzyl-Ordinskaya, where huge potential is not yet being actively commissioned.

As has already been said, the Food program has set exceptionally big tasks for a further increase in meat production. This is our main path -- the intensification of stockbreeding for meat. It is necessary in all oblasts without exception to strive for a growth in the herd, reduce the fattening time and deliver calves and steers weighing no less than 450-500 kilos.

And we have accumulated considerable experience here. Last year the farms of Tselinogradskaya Oblast sold livestock for slaughter weighing up to 430 kilos, and in Kustanayskaya 460 kilos and more. Unfortunately, such valuable experience is not becoming the property of other oblasts, primarily Kokchetavskaya, Semipalatinskaya, Chimkentskaya and Kzyl-Ordinskaya, quickly enough.

Another important question, without whose solution success cannot be counted on, is reproduction of the herd. Particular attention should be paid to this in Dzhezkazganskaya and Tselinogradskaya Oblasts, where a considerable proportion of the herd is barren.

It is necessary to make more efficient use of the great opportunities of such meat breeds of cattle as Galloway, Saint Gertrude, Aberdeen Angus and, particularly, Kazakh White-Haired.

Meat production from hog raising is being built up inadequately in a number of oblasts. In some places commercial swine-breeding farmsteads which had been wound down have not yet been restored. It is necessary for each sovkhoz and kolkhoz, where the conditions exist, to have these farmsteads for satisfying the farms' meat requirements and also for the sale of piglets to the public.

Without a sharp increase in the production of beef and pork, the proportion of which in total meat production here constitutes almost 60 percent, we will not solve the meat problem in the volumes set us by the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum.

Particular mention should be made of sheep breeding. The country expects from us more mutton and high-quality wool and karakul. Understanding this, many of the republic's farms are developing this promising sector successfully, increasing the issue and reducing the withdrawal of the sheep and increasing the numbers thereof.

But at the same time Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast (Comrades Tynybayev and Kurganskiy) has surrendered its positions unjustifiably. The number of sheep has declined here owing to serious shortcomings in reproduction and preservation. Although more lambs were obtained, there was also a decline in the herd in Dzhambulskaya and Chimkentskaya Oblasts. Nor have the serious shortcomings in sheep breeding in Tselinogradskaya, Turgayskaya and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblasts disappeared. This is owing to losses from murrain, use for so-called intrafarm needs and the embezzlement and bartering away of the livestock.

If sheep breeding is conducted as on Kokchetavskaya Oblast's Enbekshil'derskiy and Yuzhnyy sovkhozes, where almost half the sheep were lost last year and where this year only 40 lambs were obtained per 100 ewes, it will soon be necessary to enter the sheep in red ink.

Three years have elapsed since the adoption of the decree "Measures for the Development of Sheep Breeding in the Kazakh SSR," which you know well. Much capital has already been invested in the sector. But practical results are as yet below our potential.

Yes, losses there may be. But not on the scale which is sometimes permitted here. The most elementary responsibility is sometimes lacking. The minister of agriculture issues the order: do not drive the sheep long distances following shearing. A reasonable requirement. But few people abide by this order in all seriousness. But the ministry considered the matter done.

We cannot continue like this, comrades.

It is necessary to adopt the most effective measures everywhere to completely do away with existing shortcomings, increase the maternal head in the herd and improve pureblood breeding and the preservation of the livestock, in a word, provide for the assured development of the sector.

Now about poultry breeding. There is much potential in this sector also. Eight kilos of dietetic meat per inhabitant of the republic are being produced even now. And this is not the limit. But the production of poultry meat and eggs has only been growing slowly in recent years. This is why it is necessary to accelerate the construction and modernization of operating poultry factories, including broiler factories, and additionally create specialized farms for the production of turkey, duck and goose meat.

Despite the party's repeated instructions, a number of oblasts is still losing sight of an increase in meat resources thanks to the development of horse breeding, camel breeding and rabbit breeding.

Concerning milk. For normal supplies thereof to the public it is necessary to have raised its production by 1990 to 6 million tons. This also is a feasible task for us. But it will not be accomplished of its own accord. Solid work will have to be performed here also. It is first of all necessary to accelerate the transition of dairy stockbreeding to an industrial footing. It is necessary to increase the numbers and productiveness of the cows everywhere. Can we really be reconciled to the fact that a number

of the republic's sovkhozes is lacking them altogether and that 23 sovkhozes, mainly of Kzyl-Ordinskaya and Chimkentskaya Oblasts, are obtaining a yield of less than 1,000 kilos of milk per cow per year.

Proceeding from the ever increasing tasks, it is necessary to have increased the per cow milk yield by an average 250-300 kilos on average by 1990 compared with 1980 and in areas of developed dairy stockbreeding around cities and industrial centers to have raised it to 4,000 kilos.

More attention needs to be paid to the development of apiculture.

It is important to underpin the charted boundaries in animal husbandry with the creation of a strong fodder base. Unfortunately, not everyone has yet assimilated this truism. Owing to various circumstances, 400 of the republic's farms procured far less fodder last year than stipulated, and of a low quality, moreover.

There are many such farms in Gur'yevskaya and Semipalatinskaya Oblasts. They are also to be found in Pavlodarskaya Oblast, where the "record breaker" was the "Mayak" kolkhoz, which harvested only 3 quintals of alfalfa hay per irrigable hectare.

Concrete measures have been drawn up in the republic for a further strengthening of the fodder base. However, certain leaders are fulfilling these decisions unsatisfactorily and, as they say, do not make hay in summer and beg for it in winter.

In any event, dear comrades, whether you wish it or not, henceforward it will be necessary to count solely on your own resources. For this reason it is obligatory in every oblast and every rayon and on every farm without undue agitation and additional directives to actively mobilize all sources of fodder accumulation in order to supply a sufficiency thereof not only for public animal husbandry but also, as needed, assist the public's subsidiary farms.

The sovkhozes and kolkhozes have a decisive role in an increase in the production of agricultural products. In accordance with the party's instructions, it is necessary to raise everywhere the level of work on the fulfillment of plan quotas. At the same time it is important to increase the attention paid to the development of the subsidiary farms of industrial enterprises. Matters have to be organized such that every industrial enterprise and association and every transport and construction organization have such farms. We have experience in this matter. Almost 1,000 subsidiary farms have been created in the republic in just 2 years. They have been allocated approximately 1 million hectares of land, livestock, seeds, fertilizer and machinery and are being rendered other assistance.

But the significance of agrarian shops continues to be underestimated in places, and people are in no hurry to create them and even take the path of deception, which is utterly intolerable.

Particularly distinguished here are certain rayons of Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast, where consumers' cooperative subsidiary farms have been created at the expense of the training farms of the rural vocational-technical schools. There has been no addition either to the arable nor the product here. The vocational-technical school trainees plow, sow and fertilize, as a rule, but the fruits are obtained by the cooperative officials.

It is essential to bring fundamental order to bear everywhere in the creation of subsidiary farms and raise their share of product supplies for public catering.

More extensive use needs to be made of the possibilities of the citizens' private subsidiary farms. It is necessary to create conditions everywhere such that each rural family have an attached plot, livestock and poultry.

Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev said at the 17th Trade Unions Congress: "Neither enterprise subsidiary farms nor the private subsidiary farms must be overlooked by the trade unions. The trade unions are called on to seek specific paths toward the development of the initiative and assertiveness of all organizations and workers related to the food business. I ask you to think about this, comrades."

Given correct organization, it is possible to purchase from the public annually up to 170,000 tons of meat and 300,000 tons of milk. This as a minimum. But this work has been allowed in places to take its own course, as in Dzhambulskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Semipalatinskaya and Turgayskaya Oblasts. It is inadequately organized by the Kazpotrebsoyuz and Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry.

The rate of growth of the production of animal husbandry products here is very intensive. It is therefore necessary to make use of all paths to achieve it with the maximum effect.

Critical tasks are put forward in the Food Program for agricultural science. The republic currently has 58 scientific research institutes and testing stations. But some of them are not producing the due returns. Yet the republic is, as before, acutely in need of new effective varieties and hybrids of agricultural crops and animal breeds and the development of new machinery designs and agricultural product production, processing and storage techniques.

It is high time for the VASKhNil Eastern Branch and all scientific establishments to increase their assistants' responsibility for reducing the duration and improving the quality of research and striving for an acceleration of the introduction of scientific achievements in production, to which we are specifically summoned by the decisions of the 26th CPSU and the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congresses.

The policy of implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum demands the accelerated development of all sectors connected with agriculture. The task here is to remove bottlenecks in the processing and storage of agricultural products and their delivery to the consumer.

A great deal of work has to be done in the food industry. We have everything for manufacturing food products from agricultural raw material in an even broader selection. The republic Ministry of Food Industry (Comrade Tantsyura) must extend the network of and modernize the operating processing enterprises in order to increase the production of high-quality macaroni and confectionary products, vegetable oil, dehydrated cooked meals, beer and nonalcoholic beverages and the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry (Comrade Dzherembayev) fruit juices, fruit and vegetable canned goods and grape wine.

Particular attention here should be paid to the universal introduction of waste-free technology and the elimination of defective products, losses from which are still considerable, particularly in the Kazkhlebprom system. The margarine plants in Alma-Ata and Karaganda, which have found themselves in the position of outcasts in the local party and soviet authorities and the republic Gosplan, are operating unsatisfactorily. It is time this position was changed.

As you know, our southern oblasts have tremendous opportunities for satisfying confectionary industry's fruit pulp, pectin and dried fruit requirements. But full use is not yet being made of these opportunities.

The republic currently imports much of these products. Furthermore, we are supplied with much canned fruit and vegetables which we could have produced ourselves.

Such a situation obliges us to improve the organization of farming and animal husbandry product procurements, extend the network of procurement enterprises and centers and bring them as close as possible to the places of production. It is particularly important to provide in the republic's remote areas for the construction of small grain-acceptance enterprises and formula food shops and slaughtering centers.

We must pay great attention in the solution of the food problem to fish farming. However, if we do have a major lacuna, it is in fish farming. Essentially we merely talk to one another about the great benefits of this sector. We have a Ministry of Fish Industry. We have a minister. We have trusts and associations. Special farms have been created. However, we do not have in full volume... fish. Half of the ponds are failing to cope with the plan. We all complain with a single voice: the Aral is running dry. Indeed, the level in the Aral is not yet rising. But how many other water basins there are in the republic -- rivers, lakes, ponds. A special decision was passed -- not only the Ministry of Fish Industry but also the Ministry of Power and Electrification, Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Glavrissovkhozstroy and the sovkhozes and kolkhozes are obliged to engage in fish farming.

Proceeding from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum, we must radically change the situation in fish farming in order to ensure that this sector be a worthy support in the realization of the Food Program. Calculations show that commodity fish production on the fish farms alone could be almost tripled. This as a minimum.

In the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum an important place belongs to measures aimed at strengthening the material-technical facilities of the rural economy and all sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex. No less than one-third of total capital investments will be channeled to this end in the republic in the 12th Five-Year Plan.

The republic Gosplan and ministries and departments should channel the capital investments primarily into an increase in soil fertility, the creation of animal husbandry's fodder base and processing industry capacity and the social development of the countryside. It is necessary to do away with the selfish departmental and localistic approach here and emphatically abandon the corrupt practice of the distribution of resources according to the "earrings for all the sisters" principle.

A central component of the accomplishment of the Food Program is the further retooling of agriculture. Its machinery-tractor pool will be replenished and replaced in the next few years, which will enable us to sharply increase labor productivity in farming and animal husbandry. But for this it is necessary to make efficient use of machinery and equipment everywhere and do away with lax management and instances of a careless attitude toward equipment. The farms should be rendered effective assistance in this matter by the ministries of agriculture (Comrade Motoriko), fruit and vegetable industry (Comrade Dzherembayev) and land reclamation and water resources (Comrade Kipshakbayev), the Glavrissovkhozstroy (Comrade Goncharov) and the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture (Comrade Yegorov).

Much has to be done by the republic's agricultural engineering enterprises. It is essential that the Tselinogradskiy, Pavlodarskiy, Aktyubinskiy and other obkoms remove the shortcomings in the work of the industrial enterprises and associations engaged in the production of anti-erosion equipment, tractors and machinery and equipment sets for animal husbandry and fodder production. Particular attention must be paid here to the quality of the manufactured product, which as yet leaves much to be desired.

A party and government decision has deemed agricultural engineering enterprise projects construction sites of particular national importance. It is precisely with regard for these requirements that the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises (Comrade Lomov) must approve their construction, preventing instances of interruptions in, for example, the commissioning of projects, as occurred at the "Aktyubinskel'mash" Plant.

It was pointed out with all certainty at the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum that a further upsurge of agriculture is inconceivable without an extension of the application of mineral fertilizer. In the last 15 years Kazkhstan's share of its all-union production has increased most significantly. For example, solid mineral fertilizer production has increased almost ninefold. A number of "big chemistry" plants has been commissioned and modernized. One of the country's biggest facilities for the production of highly effective phosphorus fertilizer has been created in the Karatau basin.

All this would have been very well had it not been for the serious disruptions in the operation of enterprises of the All-Union "Soyuzfosfor" Association, the Aktyubinsk Chemical Plant and other "big chemistry" facilities, of which we have already written and spoken.

It cannot be said that the situation is not changing for the better. But what is needed is changes at a faster pace and a fundamental breakthrough in the republic's "big chemistry," which should be secured by the leaders of the "Soyuzfosfor" and the republic Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises and Ministry of Construction and Special Installation Work and the Dzhambulskiy, Chimkentskiy and Aktyubinskiy Obkoms.

It is essential to thoroughly strengthen the agrochemical service, emphatically combat losses of fertilizer and prevent a single instance of a half-hearted attitude it.

It is important to develop the formula food and microbiological industry at a faster pace and accelerate the commissioning of formula food plants in Kapchagay, Lenger, Dzhezkazgan, Arkalyk, Ushtobe and Chemolgan and a biological center in Alma-Ata.

The CPSU Central Committee May Plenum outlined large-scale measures for an improvement in social-everyday living conditions and the retention of personnel in the countryside. Special party and government decrees were adopted on these questions. In the coming years we have to introduce on the farms a large amount of housing, schools, children's preschool establishments and clubs. It is necessary to build many intrafarm roads and agricultural water mains.

Big capital investments are being allocated for this purpose. An increase in the production of products and foodstuffs for the people will largely depend on how these resources are assimilated and when the planned capacity is introduced.

However, in many instances the organization of work is still unsatisfactory, inadequate use is being made of equipment and there are considerable holdups at the construction sites.

The obkoms and oblispolkoms and ministries and departments must accelerate the commissioning of facilities of agriculture and fish industry, food industry and other sector's of the republic's agrarian-industrial complex, which is to have the decisive say in the practical realization of the targets of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum.

In accordance with the requirements of the May Plenum, it is necessary to fundamentally change the attitude toward the construction of these facilities.

Let us begin with the Ministry of Rural Construction (Comrade Musin). Its chief task is determined in its very name. It should be said for fairness' sake that the ministry is doing a good deal. But more than one-fourth of its capacity has been diverted to the nonagricultural sectors and the municipal economy. As a result the proportion of contract construction on the sovkhozes remains low and the specified times for the introduction of breeding centers, animal husbandry complexes, flour mills and formula food plants and housing are being disrupted. This flawed practice must henceforward be emphatically abandoned. The ministry must switch fully to rural construction.

With the participation of the construction ministries concerned the republic Gosplan (Comrade Mukhamed-Rakhimov) must determine as soon as possible the concrete contribution of the republic's urban house-buiolding works in rural construction.

In accordance with the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum, it is time to sharply reorganize the work of the procurement, transport and trading organizations, striving to ensure that the product reach the consumer from the fields and farmsteads by the shortest path, rapidly and without losses.

It is necessary everywhere to introduce progressive methods of the shipment of agricultural products and develop packaging.

It is important that all railroad, motor and river transport administrations, organizations and enterprises adopt additional measures to cater for shipments of food freight and reduce the time taken to deliver it to the cities and industrial centers, bearing in mind the creation of the necessary conditions for the preservation of the shipped freight, particularly perishable products.

The plenum pointed out that a struggle against product losses must also be waged in the sphere of consumption. Much will depend here on public catering, sanatoria and recreation center workers, the local soviets and the people's control authorities.

For the purpose of the effective implementation of the Food Program the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum examined a system of measures for an improvement in management of the agrarian-industrial complex and a refinement of the economic mechanism. These documents have been published in the press.

Guided by the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee, it is essential to complete more rapidly in the oblasts and rayons the formation of agrarian-industrial associations and councils to manage them. The republic ministries and departments are called on to render the oblasts and rayons skilled assistance here. It is necessary to reinforce the councils of the agrarian-industrial associations with experienced personnel conversant with the economics and organization of production.

The party and government decrees for a further upsurge of agriculture provide for large-scale measures of an economic nature. There is a rise in the purchase prices of a number of products and increased state assistance to the kolkhozes for the construction of housing, cultural-everyday facilities and roads.

Pay in the countryside is being improved.

Zonal differentials in many of Kazakhstan's oblasts and additional payments to stockbreeders for unbroken service are being introduced and there is an increase on average of 30 percent in the salaries of sovkhoz leaders, specialists and employees and also in the role of payment in kind.

In response to the party's concern we must make more efficient use of these economic levers and material incentives and improve the mechanism of planning and management, having as the ultimate goal the maximum results in the production of all types of agricultural product.

The CPSU Central Committee May Plenum emphasized once again the role and significance of cost accounting. It should be said that it is being introduced in businesslike manner by many farms of Kustanayskaya, Tselinogradskaya, Chimkentskaya and other oblasts. Tselinogradskaya Oblast's "Krasnoyarskiy" Sovkhoz may serve as an example. Over the 5-year period here the gross product increased by one-third, and the output-capital ratio is twice that of the rayon average. More than R5 million profit were obtained last year alone.

But, unfortunately, far from everywhere is there such efficient operation. Thus in Semipalastinskaya Oblast fixed capital in agriculture increased almost 50 percent in the 10th Five-Year Plan, but the output-capital ratio declined. The situation is no better in Taldy-Kurbanskaya, Pavlodarskaya and Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblasts.

Many of the leaders of the farms of these and other oblasts are not doing enough to reduce production costs.

On Aktyubinskaya Oblast's "Khlebodarovskiy" Sovkhoz production is run at a loss, loan debt to the state is approximately R3 million and the production costs of a quintal of meat here are far higher than planned. But how will they be reduced here if preserved greens with mushrooms purchased in the trading network, fish, sugar, pastries, confectionary and currants are written off to livestock fattening on the farm? This is, of course, bungling which it would be impermissible to forgive.

It is time for us everywhere to learn to count rubles and kopecks properly and get straight in our minds what accounting and carefulness mean -- this is the foundation of foundations without which we cannot take a single step forward.

And in this aspect we must, of course, have confidence in all our cadres, comrades. But they must at the same time be checked with all scrupulousness and exactingness.

Striking facts, however, are sometimes encountered here. Thus the leaders of Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast's "Pobeda" Kolkhoz engaged in window-dressing in every possible way. On paper one of the farm's livestock sections had 3,500 hogs, but there were only 520. Where were the rest? The investigating authorities are now looking into this "arithmetic". Furthermore, with the "voting" of the leadership of the kolkhoz, rayon and oblast the chief of this sham livestock section was elected a member of the party committee and board of the kolkhoz, a deputy and a member of the raykom.

The level of organizing and political activity of all components of the republic party organization and the soviet and economic-planning authorities should correspond to the increased tasks put forward by the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum.

Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee departments, the republic Council of Ministers, Gosplan and ministries and departments, obkoms and raykoms and oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms must establish systematic businesslike and most scrupulous supervision of implementation of the plenum's decisions and adopt prompt measures to ensure that everything outlined by the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum be implemented fruitfully.

"...The more extensive the transformation we wish to effect," Vladimir Il'ich Lenin pointed out, "the more it is necessary to stir interest in it and a conscious attitude and persuade increasingly new millions and tens of millions of the need for this" ("Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Works], vol 42, p 140). This proposition of Lenin's must always be remembered when tackling practical tasks.

We must make the utmost use here of the wealth of experience accumulated in our republic of work on the mobilization of the communists and all working people for the struggle for implementation of the party's agrarian policy. Both experience and our potential have increased considerably since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum. There has also been a marked increase in the number of communists in the countryside in this time. There are now approximately 400,000 of them. This is more than half the republic party organization. More than 188,000 communists and 412,000 Komsomol members are currently working directly in agricultural production.

The CPSU Central Committee May Plenum and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally call for all the influence and authority of this huge force to be used in all the sectors where the fate of fulfillment of the Food Program is decided.

The raykoms are called on to play the part of combat headquarters in the struggle for the practical realization of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum and the Food Program. Currently all raykom secretaries have higher education, and more than half of them are agricultural specialists.

As is known, a decree has been adopted on a further strengthening of the rayon level of our party. It has been decided to form agricultural departments in the rural raykoms. Additional positions of full-time kolkhoz, sovkhoz and interfarm enterprise primary party organization secretaries have been earmarked. As of 1 January 1984 there will be an increase in the salaries of rayon-level party workers and, as of 1 July of this year, of full-time primary party organization secretaries.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum create exceptionally favorable conditions for the further retention of cadres in the countryside and their training. The significance of moral encouragement has been raised together with material incentives. The honorific title of "Honored Worker of USSR Agriculture" has been established.

In a word, comrades, never before have such incentive measures been adopted as now. And we must all prize this specially, answer the party's concern with conrete deeds and shock labor and radically eliminate all dependent tendencies. The CPSU Central Committee May Plenum called for a final and irreversible break with such sentiments.

The plenum pointed out directly that it would be fundamentally wrong to conceive of matters such that the accomplishment of the Food Program is a task for rural communists and rural workers alone. No, comrades, this is a task for all the people. And nobody is excused its accomplishment. Each of us has to make his contribution, and the more impressive it is, the better it will be for all the people and for each Soviet family.

It is necessary at the upcoming obkom, gorkom and raykom plenums, local soviet sessions, in the labor collectives and their trade union and Komsomol organizations and in the people's control authorities to view with all scrupulousness and keenness the practical questions connected with fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum and to uncover all available potential in order to actively commission it.

Big responsibility for realization of the Food Program is vested in the soviet authorities, which was emphasized particularly at the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session by Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev. There should be a marked increase in their influence everywhere.

In tackling questions connected with the Food Program we do not have the right to slacken our attention to the work of the diversified industry, capital construction, transport and communications, remembering that they also must participate in the accomplishment of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum.

As a whole, the republic's industry coped successfully with fulfillment of the 5-month plan for output sales and labor productivity growth. There was an improvement in the work of oil and petrochemical industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and engineering enterprises and the industry of Alma-Atinskaya, Gur'yevskaya, Mangyshlakskaya, Taldy-Kurganskaya and Chimkentskaya Oblasts. This is gratifying.

But at the same time certain enterprises are failing to fulfill the set quotas for the production and supplies of products.

An end must be put to this lagging immediately.

I would like to focus particular attention on capital construction. The successes here are indisputable. A considerable volume of capital investments has been assimilated and a number of production facilities has been introduced since the start of the year, and the volume of contract work is increasing.

However, the present situation in the sector is causing serious concern. The construction workers are inadequately assimilating the resources they have been allocated in Kzyl-Ordinskaya, Semipalatinskaya, Aktyubinskaya and Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblasts. Instances of contracting organizations of the ministries and departments led by Comrades Lomov, Musin, Yerzhanov and Krasikov disrupting the introduction of most important facilities due for completion have not disappeared.

It is necessary to accelerate finishing work on the Karmetkombinat's tin-plate shop and at a number of nonferrous metallurgy, mineral fertilizer and petrochemical facilities and facilities connected with the manufacture of consumer goods.

It must not be forgotten that the main thing in capital construction is the on-schedule commissioning of facilities. For this reason the entire activity of the party committees in leadership of this sector should be subordinated to mobilization of the labor collectives for the achievement of this goal.

It is very important to continue to improve trading, medical and cultural-everyday services, particularly for the rural workers, I have to give a reminder of this because it is precisely these areas which remain stragglers in a number of places.

Thus serious instances of the creation of a shortage have been revealed in Turgayskaya Oblast. There are many complaints about the work of consumer services in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Pavlodarskaya, Turgayskaya and Gur'yevskaya oblasts. Book trade in the countryside is poorly organized in the western and southern Oblasts, for which the Kazpotrebsoyuz (Comrades Tanekeyev and Nysanalin) is seriously to blame.

As an inspection showed, all the incoming literature piles up, as a rule, in the oblast and rayon centers and does not reach the farms. There are no bookstores in many villages.

None of these are secondary matters, comrades. Let us by common efforts ensure that it is not shirkers and idlers who end up in a privileged position but those who produce agricultural products, who feed and clothe people and who spare in this neither their labor nor their time. This is why it is necessary to satisfy the rural workers' spiritual requirements more fully. These are questions of big policy connected with the erasure of social differences between city and village.

The republic's ideolological organizations and establishments and the press, television and radio should subordinate their entire work to their explanation and solution. As required by the party, they must not quail before major problems, be able to support that which is interesting and useful and struggle emphatically and justifiably against all that is negative. Here is a field for our creative unions, cultural establishments and the "Znaniye" Society to really deploy themselves.

Comrades! The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum have been greeted by the communists, Komsomol members and all working people of the republic with enthusiasm and as a combat program not based on a short-term campaign.

But the most decisive significance in its fulfillment will be attached to the results of this very year in all spheres of the diversified economy, science and culture of the republic, in our grain fields and at our animal husbandry farmsteads, at plants and factories, in research laboratories, schools and VUZ's -- everywhere where the strength and authority of our republic are reinforced by firm deeds.

In struggling for the greatest labor efficiency in all sectors of industry, capital construction, transport and communications and agriculture we must everywhere intensify the practice of economies and thrift, adopt exhaustive measures for the strict regulation of the expenditure of fuel-energy resources and make the most dependable preparations for work under winter conditions in all areas of the economy.

In the year of the glorious 60th anniversary of the USSR many labor collectives are adopting new, higher pledges with respect to the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the plan of this year and the 5-year plan as a whole. The Kazakh SSR Council of Trade Unions, oblast councils of trade unions, trade union sectorial committees and the Komsomol organizations must contribute most actively to ensuring that effective competition become truly mass competition and stimulate the struggle for the quality and efficiency of labor and the highest end results.

Under the difficult conditions of the current international situation, when our party is doing everything to preserve and strengthen peace worldwide, we are obliged to be particularly self-disciplined and vigilant in order without stinting efforts, ability and energy to strengthen the economic, defense and spiritual potential of our beloved motherland and the entire socialist community.

Permit me, comrades, on your behalf and on behalf of the communists and working people of Kazakhstan to assure the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally that Kazakhstanis will do everything for the unconditional implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum and make an impressive contribution to realization of the country's Food Program.

SOVIET FOREIGN TRADE DATA FOR 1981 RELEASED

LD102242 Moscow TASS in English 2234 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 10 TASS -- "The USSR Foreign Trade in 1981" is a collection of statistical data which has just been published, writes "MN INFORMATION." The compilers emphasize that last year Soviet foreign trade continued to develop successfully. Compared with 1980, the volume of Soviet foreign trade increased by 16.6 percent. This country maintained a positive balance of payments, with Soviet exports at 57.1 thousand million roubles and imports at 52.6 thousand million.

It is natural that our main partners are socialist countries, relations with whom are based on a long-term planned basis, with specialization and cooperation in production being made more and more intense. More than half of the Soviet volume of foreign trade -- 52.8 percent last year -- was done within the socialist market.

Soviet trade with the developed capitalist countries increased by 12 percent last year. Yet, the share of these countries in the overall Soviet foreign trade went down somewhat to 32.2 percent. These links were affected by complex trade and political conditions which were artificially created by the enemies of detente, and by the American administration's efforts to interfere with the development of normal economic relations between the countries of Western Europe and the Soviet Union.

Last year, this country imported machines, equipment and vehicles to the tune of 15.9 thousand million roubles.

The Soviet Union is also a major supplier of power and metallurgical equipment, vehicles, agricultural machines, and machine-tools. In 1981, it sold to other countries machines and technology worth 7.8 thousand million roubles. Soviet deliveries of machines and equipment to the industrially developed capitalist countries in that year increased by 20 percent. There was also a substantial increase in the exports of these goods to developing countries.

PLANNED GROWTH OF METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY OUTLINED

LD102116 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 10 TASS -- TASS economic news analyst Aleksandr Stroganov writes:

The USSR's ferrous metallurgy which holds the advanced positions in the world is undergoing large-scale technical reequipment in the current five-year plan period. The main direction of its development in 1981-1985 is to introduce advanced techological processes, to expand the output of new types of products, to enhance the precision of the rolled stock and to improve the use of metal.

Every fifth ton of cast iron and steel is now smelted in the USSR whereas only three decades ago the Soviet Union accounted for a third of the amount produced in the USA. In the seventies the USSR firmly took the first place in the world by the smelting of cast iron and the production of steel and is now confidently ahead of the USA and of the Common-Market countries taken together.

Such a growth became possible due to the fact that ferrous metallurgy more than doubled its production assets in the past decade. Up-to-date high-capacity shops and plants were brought into operation, among them nine big blast furnaces, oxygen converters for 300 and 350 tons, electric steel smelting shops, powerful rolling mills, and 18 coke furnace batteries. The construction of four ore-dressing complexes has been completed. In 1980 the USSR produced 107 million tons of cast iron and 148 million tons of steel.

In the current five-year plan period the production of cast iron in the USSR is to grow by 10 per cent, and that of steel by 14 per cent. It must be taken into consideration that each per cent of growth is much more difficult to achieve now than in the past years. In order to attain the planned targets, a blast furnace is being built at the Cherepovets metallurgical works to produce 4.5 million tons of cast iron a year, and new converters and electric furnaces are under construction to produce steel by advanced and economical processes.

The Oskol electrometallurgical plant which is being built in cooperation with firms of the FRG will become the world's biggest enterprise to produce high-quality metal by a method of direct reduction of iron from metallic raw materials. The continuous pouring of steel is being accelerated. Installations invented by Soviet scientists are used for the purpose.

However, more than 60 per cent of the increment in the production of steel and approximately the same increment in the production of cast iron is to be ensured resultant of better utilization of the facilities already existing in the USSR.

The achieved level of the production of metal in the Soviet Union makes it possible to devote special attention not so much to quantitative growth as to fundamental improvement of quality and expansion of the range of products. The five-year plan provides for the growth of the production of advanced types of the rolled stock which require minimum machining by the users. The production of high precision shape steel will grow by fifty per cent, that of the rolled stock with a hardening thermal treatment, sheet steel and plate with protective coatings, and cold-rolled dynamo steel -- 2.1 times. In all, within the five-year period the metallurgical workers are to master the production of more than 500 new economical types of the rolled stock.

DEPUTY MINISTER DISCUSSES RAIL TRANSPORT PROBLEMS

PM041009 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 1 August 1982 carries on page 2 a 1, 600-word article entitled "Giving Freight the 'Green Light'" by V. Ginko, deputy minister of railways. Noting that the "timeliness" of freight deliveries and "state of perservation" of agricultural produce in transit by rail "leaves much to be desired," Ginko outlines measures to improve rail transport including the use of "specialized rolling stock," greater electrification, the "modernization" of freight car repair depots and greater computerization in planning the use of the existing track network.

BRIEFS

TURKMEN POWERPLANT -- Construction of a thermal powerplant which will generate electricity by using natural gas has begun in Krasnovodsk, the Turkmen SSR. The initial power output of the plant will be 400,000 kw, and will be increased to 1 million kilowatts later. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 8 Aug 82 GF]

TYUMEN GAS EXTRACTION -- In Tyumen the results have been summed up for gas extraction from January to June. More than 118 billion cubic meters of gas have been extracted, including about 900 million above-plan. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 1 Aug 82 LD]

UZBEK COMMODITY PRODUCTION -- Commodity goods production in the Uzbek SSR increased twofold during the past 10 years. This is indicative of the increasing prosperity of the Soviet peoples. During the current 5-year development plan, the sale of industrial and (?agricultural) products to the Uzbek people will increase by 40 percent. [Excerpt] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 25 Jul 82 GF]

ARMENIAN FISH PRODUCTION -- The fish production plan in the Armenian SSR for the past 6 months was overfulfilled. In the course of the current 5-year plan period fish production in the Armenian SSR will reach 51,000 centners. Artificial lakes with an area of 440 hectares and with the capacity of yielding 23 centners of fish per hectare will also be established during the same period. [Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 11 Jul 82 p 4 GF]

EARLY AUGUST HARVEST PROGRESS REVIEWED

PM101031 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "The August Field"]

[Excerpts] According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, as of Monday, 2 August, grain and pulse crops (excluding corn, had been cut on an area of 31.6 million hectares in the country and threshed on an area of 22.3 million hectares -- 71 percent of the cut area.

All 15 union republics are carrying out harvesting.

The last month of summer has begun. The days are already markedly shortening and each daytime hour is especially valuable to rural working people, for there is still a very great deal of work in the fields, meadows and pastures that must be performed before the start of the fall bad weather. Moreover, the country's European territory -- and it is there that both the reaping and the fodder procurement are now at their height -- again had rain last week, which naturally complicated the situation.

Nonetheless, during the week, grain crops were cut on 10.8 million hectares and threshed on 9.4 million hectares, which were more than the preceding week's figures of 9.6 million and 6.9 million hectares, respectively. The farms that harvested most during the week were those of Bostovskaya Oblast -- 661,000 hectares; Volgogradskaya Oblast -- 647,000 hectares; Saratovskaya Oblast -- 495,000 hectares; Orenburgskaya Oblast -- 488,000 hectares; Stavropolskiy Kray -- 332,000 hectares; Kuybyshevskaya Oblast -- 289,000 hectares; Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast -- 277,000 hectares; Kharkovskaya Oblast -- 272,000 hectares; and Zaporozhskaya Oblast -- 262,000 hectares. In the last few days Kaliningradskaya, Vladimirskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Moskovskaya, Tomskaya, Karagandinskaya and Kustanayskaya Oblasts have started reaping.

The arable farmers of Krasnodarskiy Kray have nearly finished harvesting. On Monday, state granaries received their second million tons of grain from the fields of the Kuban. Importantly, over 1.2 million tons of wheat have been accepted are strong and valuable strains.

The farmers of Stavropolskiy Kray are working toward 2 million tons of grain sales.

Sometimes overcoming considerable difficulties caused by the unsettled weather, the arable farmers of many regions of the country are working under the motto: "Preserve all that has been grown!" People engaged not only in harvesting grain, vegetables and fruits but also in procuring fodder are now greeting the call from the Saratovskaya Oblast people's deputies as the most important call.

All the fodder procured since the start of the season by the sovkhozes of the Detskoselskoye, Vsevolozhskoye and Verevo associations contains a high percentage of protein and carotene. These farms were the first in Leningradskaya Oblast to finish harvesting perennial grasses.

The job-contract-plus-bonus system of pay made a considerable contribution to this. The contract method tried out [aprobirovannyy] on the sovkhozes of the Verevo association was introduced on the oblast's farms during the harvesting. Economists calculated a job contract target for each fodder field -- the more swiftly it was harvested, the higher the machine operator's wages. A bonus is added if the fodder quality is above standard, and also if the contract is fulfilled with fewer people and if fuel is saved.

Last year there was a certain shortage of fodder during the livestock overwintering on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in a number of regions. But the fodder quality was generally fairly high, and this made a considerable contribution to the fact that the overwintering passed off satisfactorily on the whole. And it is no accident that milk purchases, for instance, are now higher than last year's level in the country as a whole.

However, this increase is still insufficient and in any case must not dampen anyone's enthusiasm. The fodder procurement is still proceeding at a slower pace than is required by the situation and by farms' technical potential.

A considerable amount of fodder procurement equipment and hardware is standing idle on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of a number of rayons.

The course of the construction, reconstruction and repair of fodder shops and kitchens must be monitored particularly carefully in places that have suffered from drought this year. As experience shows, efficiently operating fodder preparation facilities make it possible to considerably reduce the expenditure of fodder, especially of the grain part, and to increase the yield per unit of forage.

August has arrived and deligent farmers are already showing real concern for the next harvest: They are preparing the soil for winter crops. Unfortunately, the pace of work is insufficient in some places. This is partly because of the late reaping but, nevertheless, it does not relieve specialists of the duty to organize matters in such a way that the fields intended for sowing with winter crops are the first to be harvested.

It is also important to display timely concern for seeds. In some places kolkhozes and sovkhozes are still experiencing a shortage of quality sowing material for certain crops. This applies chiefly to pulse crops, rye, buckwheat and perennial grasses.

It is worth making separate mention of pulse crops. In order to solve the protein problem, the Food Program envisages, in particular, increasing pulse crop production to 12-14 million tons by 1985 and to 18-20 million tons by 1990. The chief role here is assigned to peas.

A step toward increasing production of this valuable crop has already been taken this year, especially in Moldavia and Rostovskaya, Zaporozhskaya, Odesskaya, Kharkovskaya and certain other oblasts. However, the situation as a whole cannot be regarded as good. This applies particularly to the Central-Chernozem Zone, where the harvesting of pulse crops has been delayed and losses of grain are being allowed to occur. An urgent task of local soviet and agricultural organs is to accelerate the harvesting in every possible way, to close channels for losses and to fulfill successfully the plans and socialist pledges for the sale of pulse crops to the state and for the planting of seeds.

FODDER PROCUREMENT PROGRESSING; GOALS SET

PM101051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 82 p 1

["Agricultural Review" prepared by USSR Ministry of Agriculture specialists: "The Wealth of the Dewy Grasses"]

[Excerpts] August is gilding the grainfields. More and more harvesting units are furrowing the fields of grain.

More than a million tons of grain have already been given to the motherland by the kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers of both Rostovskaya Oblast and Stavropolskiy Kray.

The creation of permanent fodder subunits on farms helps ensure the highly productive use of forces and resources in haymaking. There are more than 65,000 such subunits in the country. They are generally staffed by experienced machine operators. They have transport and the necessary range of machinery. With their active help and help from links and complexes, the first cutting of perennial grasses was carried out in a short space of time in the central Asian republics and in most regions of Azerbaijan, the North Caucasus and Moldavia.

In all by the beginning of August, grass had been cut from an area of 62.7 million hectares of natural and sown meadows. Some 40.8 million tons of hay, 47.3 million tons of haylage, about 13 million tons of silage and 4.4 million tons of grass meal had been produced. The machine operators of Uzbekistan, Estonia, Dagestan and Lipetskaya Oblast are already near fulfillment of their pledges for coarse fodder procurement.

The potential for fully supplying livestock units with fodder exists on nearly every kolkhoz and sovkhoz, but is not skillfully utilized everywhere. Fodder procurement is progressing only slowly on some farms in Kazakhstan and Georgia, where only 2/3 of the required quantity of haylage, and even less of the hay, has been laid in. Farms in Novgorodskaya, Pskovskaya, Kalininskaya, Yaroslavskaya and Kostromskaya Oblasts are lagging behind last year's grass harvesting rate.

In some places farms do not adhere to the optimum times for cutting grasses, which lowers the quality of the fodder. Such instances have occurred in Ivano-Frankovskaya Oblast's Verkhovinskiy Rayon. Farms are often late with harvest work in Turkmenia's meadows, which results in their failure to harvest at least one mowing of alfalfa.

It is particularly important to lay in more hay. As yet, procurement volumes are lower than last year's. Even in good weather many farms prefer to use grasses for haylage and silage. Of course, this is simpler and less trouble. But above all the cows need coarse fodder, hay. That is why all reserves must be brought in to increase stocks.

The rate of production of dehydrated fodder is increasing. Highly efficient use is being made of drying units on many farms in Lithuania, Kirgiziya, Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays and Kemerovskaya and Tomskaya Oblasts. On the Rodina Kolkhoz in Grodnenskaya Oblast, output per AVM-1.5 [drying] unit has reached more than 500 tons. At the same time on farms in Armenia and Kurskaya and Volgogradskaya Oblasts the output is only 50-60 tons of grass meal.

In the current year there are good prospects for the silage corn harvest in most parts of the country. Good preparations must be made for this harvest, and the silage-harvesting combines and other machinery must be made serviceable in good time. It is important to direct special attention to laying in mixed silage in order to procure at least 2-3 tons of it for each sow. This will make it possible to save considerable quantities of mixed feed.

Chemical preservatives are also necessary in fodder procurement, but the countryside's orders for these preparations are not being fully satisfied. Series output of the equipment designed to add them to the green matter has not been organized. The Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Production of Mineral Fertilizers and the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry must display great concern for satisfying rural demands and increase deliveries of preparations and equipment in short supply.

The network of agrochemical, veterinary and other laboratories has been increased, which had made it possible to test fodder quality more extensively and on the spot. At the same time individual oblasts and republics fail to devote the due attention to this important work. Whereas most of the hay and grass meal has been tested in Belorussia, for instance, only a few percent have been tested in Tadzhikistan and Kirovskaya and Ivanovskaya Oblasts. In the country as a whole, of the quantities tested, 82 percent of the hay, 76 percent of the silage and 73 percent of the haylage had been assigned to the first and second categories. Some 64 percent of the grass meal procured is in the first, second and third categories.

Large-scale [kapitalnyy] storage plays a major role in obtaining high-quality fodder. But in many regions the targets for their construction are not being fulfilled. Such projects are being erected extremely slowly on the farms of Kalmykia, north Ossetia and Vladimirskaya, Novosibirskaya, Chitinskaya and Astrakhanskaya Oblasts. In Nikolayevskaya Oblast nearly all the hay is kept in the open air, and a considerable proportion of the silage and haylage is kept in earth trenches. In Smolenskaya Oblast the availability of large-scale silage and haylage facilities is less than 1/2 of that required.

This summer the possibility exists of extending repeat sowings of fodder crops. Local agricultural organs must strive to ensure that this important reserve for stockpiling fodder is used everywhere.

GRAIN, FODDER HARVESTS UNDER WAY IN RSFSR

PM101301 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Aug 82 p 1

[I. Nivin "Harvest Diary": "First Commandment"]

[Text] The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that, as of 2 August, the following work had been carried out on the republic's fields:

-- Grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut on 16.5 million hectares, which is 24 percent of the plan, and threshed on 10.2 million hectares;

-- Grass had been cut on 27.6 million hectares and 19.8 million tons of fodder, in fodder unit equivalent, had been procured, or 69 and 29 percent of the plan, respectively.

Trucks and truck trains carrying the grain of the new harvest are now rushing along the roads of the North Caucasus, the Volga Region and the Central-Chernozem Zone toward the elevators. As of 3 August 6 million tons of grain had entered the state granaries from the Russian farms. The pace of the sale of wheat, rye and peas is increasing daily. In the past 5 days the flow of grain into the granaries has increased by 1 million tons in comparison with the previous 5-day period.

The Kuban machine operators have completed the harvest of winter eared and pulse crops and switched all equipment to the shipment of grain from the threshing floors to the state granaries. The sale of grain is into the third million tons. Seeking to make a fitting contribution to the implementation of the Food Program, many rayons of Stavropolskiy Kray are selling above-plan grain.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Rostovskaya and Volgogradskaya Oblasts are actively fulfilling their first commandment. The pace at which the new harvest is being delivered to the elevators depends on how effectively work is being performed on the field and threshing floors. Aware of this, many machine operators are striving to use equipment as productively as possible. In Stavropolskiy Kray V. Tertushnikov's harvesting and transport detachment from the Ppatov Kolkhoz in the steep has become the stalwart of the competition for the successful completion of the harvest. When the weather permits, the machine operators stay with their combines even at night. In just 24 hours the detachment picked up windrows on 400 hectares and threshed almost 9,000 quintals of wheat.

In north Osetia M. Soin, a combine operator from the Mozdokskiy Rayon Znamya Lenina Kolkhoz, was the first to report the fulfillment of his seasonal thresing norm. Both his high degree of skill and able organization also contributed to his success.

It is a good thing when the combine operators' labor successes are developed in the next links in the harvesting complex -- on the threshing floors and at the grain-reception points. As a whole the work is going well. However, there are many instances when the grain delivered from the fields is worked on slowly and is sent to the elevators with great delays. A week ago we reported such shortcomings on individual farms of the Kalmytskaya ASSR. The situation has changed little since then. As of early August, 300,000 tons of grain had been threshed in the ASSR, only 60,000 tons had been sold to the state. The Proletarskaya Pobeda Kolkhoz has obtained a quite good harvest -- 25 quintals per hectare -- and the grain has been harvested from 2/3 of the area. But of the 9,000 tons of grain stored on the farm's threshing floors...a little over 1,000 has been shipped to the elevators.

Similar delays are occurring in Belgorodskaya and Voronezhskaya Oblasts. Some rayons there have not sold even 1/10 of the harvest already brought in. Yet a number of farms lack normal conditions for the grain's reliable safekeeping. The harvest moving farther north each day. The first trucks with the new harvest have been dispatched from the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Tatarskaya ASSR and Bashkirskaya ASSR. The combines have gone out onto the fields of Kirovskaya Oblast, where they are to harvest eared crops from almost 1.5 million hectares. The Tambovskaya Oblast machine operators have begun their work in complex weather conditions. Other regions of Russia are also embarking on the harvest. It is important that from the first days the arable farmers do not forget their chief commandment.

With the start of grain shipments from the southern farms to the country's industrial centers great responsibility rests on the automotive, river and railroad transport workers. The "green light" must be ensured all along the way for this most important national economic freight.

The vegetable harvest is continuing and some regions have started to pick potatoes. Everything which has been grown must be harvested promptly and everything harvested must be reliably stored.

Strenuous work is continuing as before on the Russian fodder lands. According to the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration, as of 2 August 20.4 million tons of hay, 22.1 million tons of cured hay and 2.7 million tons of grass meal had been procured. Some krays, oblasts and autonomous republics are close to the projected targets for supplying stockraising units with good forage stocks.

About 90 percent of grasses has been cut in Tulskaya, Kaluzhskaya and Vladimirskaya Oblasts. Many fodder procurement workers of the Moscow region are working in a shock manner: Over 1 million tons of hay — 106 percent of the plan -- have been procured throughout the oblast as a whole. There is the possibility everywhere of stepping up the pace of the haymaking still further, but the substantial reserves for this are being insufficiently utilized. One-fourth of the areas has still not been cut in Novgorodskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Kurganskaya and Kalininskaya Oblasts.

A large number of people and a large quantity of equipment are now working on the fields and meadows. Organizing their labor correctly and using this force thriftily means considerably reducing the harvesting periods and achieving the safekeeping of the entire harvest.

WINTER SOWING BEGINS IN SOME RSFSR AREAS

LD102146 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] A report from the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration on the progress of field work on kolkhozes and sovkhozes says that by the beginning of this week grain crops had been cut on more than 23 million hectares, 1/3 of the area sown to them. Grain crops have been threshed on 16.5 million hectares. In recent days harvesting of cereals has been started on farms in Vologdaskaya, Leningradskaya and Kaliningradskaya Oblasts. Machine operators in Western Siberia are currently threshing everywhere. Grain has been cut on 500,000 hectares on farms in Siberia.

Winter sowing is already in progress on a considerable part of the RSFSR. Grain crops cover more than 1 million hectares. Sowing is in progress in the Volga area and in many oblasts of the Central area as well as in the Urals. Soil for the winter crops has been prepared on 11 million hectares, a little less than last year.

KUNAYEV EXAMINES KAZAKHSTAN HARVEST

LD102130 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 10 Aug 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] All rayons of Uralskaya Oblast, Kazakhstan, have started deliveries of grain to the state.

The wages of mechanics, filling pump operators and vehicle drivers have been made directly dependent upon the final result: the harvest yield. Such a system is the chief means for speeding up the harvest and cutting grain losses.

Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, familiarized himself with the work of harvesting units.

PROGRESS-14 SEPARATES FROM ORBITAL COMPLEX

LD110932 Moscow TASS in English 0928 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Mission Control Centre August 11 TASS -- The automatic transport ship Progress-14 was separated from the orbital complex Salyut-7-Soyuz T-5 at 2 hours 11 minutes Moscow time today on the completion of the programme of the joint flight. The undocking and separation of the freight ship was controlled by specialists at Mission Control Centre and cosmonauts Berezovoy and Lebedev.

In the course of the joint flight all the planned work, including the unloading of the transport ship, the refueling of the combined engine plant and the pumping of the delivered water into the station's reservoirs, has been carried out in full.

Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev are working their 90th day in space. The schedule for today provides for technical experiments, physical fitness exercises and television reportage.

Being continued are experiments directed at the indepth study of the development of various biological objects in conditions of space flight and the perfection of space systems designed for the cultivation of higher plants.

During the past days the crew of the complex performed a new cycle of observations and photography of separate areas of the earth's land and sea surface. Besides instruments the cosmonauts used in these studies a chromaticity atlas that they have on board the station to identify landmarks.

According to telemetric data, the flight of the manned complex Salyut-7-Soyuz T-5 and the automatic ship Progress-14 is passing normally.

Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev are in good health and feeling well.

BRIEFS

SATELLITE TELEVISION STATION -- A station of satellite television communications has entered into service in Gulistan, in the center of Syrdarinskaya Oblast. The first television signals have been received here from space. Now the people of the Virgin Lands can view several programs. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 9 Aug 82 LD]